

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

GREAT GAIN IN TRADE.

ALL IMPORTANT LINES ARE AFFECTED.

Improvement More Apparent in Industrial than in Speculative Fields—Jubilee Services for a Queen—Bullets in Lieu of Booty for a Robber.

Trade Weekly Review of Trade says: "The retarding influence of cold and unseasonable weather has passed. The gain in business has become clearer to all. As no genuine improvement ever begins with an uplifting of prices before the producing force has become fairly employed, this does not, and the buying of 7,000 bales Australian wool by one Boston house and 100,000 tons pig iron by a Wall street operator, and advancing prices for stocks, are the only proof that the active conditions are understood by some capable men. There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department, more establishments have been set at work, and more hands employed, and while prudence still binds speculative excesses, the progress toward the normal conditions is marked. From the various cities show a very general progress and a continuing large distribution through retail trade. The proof is clear, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field."

INDIA STILL SHAKING.

Province of Assam Devastated by the Earthquake. Almost the whole of the Province of Assam, India, was devastated by the earthquake. The rain is appalling. The courts, magazines, jail and hospitals collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are mostly ruined and great scarcity of food is expected. All traffic is difficult, as numbers of the roads have been completely demolished. Earthquakes shocks will be felt in the provinces, and much alarm is felt, especially as renewed shocks have been reported from various places in Bengal. Heavy rains are immensely increasing the damage.

TRAIN ROBBERS FAIL.

One Is Fatally Shot in an Attempt to Hold Up a B. & O. Train. An attempt was made late Wednesday night to hold up a Baltimore and Ohio Southern passenger train near Salem, Ill. The attempt failed through the weakening of one of the robbers, who informed the sheriff of the gang's plans. With a posse the sheriff went to the scene of the hold-up before train time. He found the train wrecked with timbers. At the scene of the robbery the gang was scattered, and most of them escaped, though fired upon by the sheriff and his officers. One of the robbers was shot and captured.

CUTS HIS OWN PAY.

Action of the Head of the Barney & Smith Car Company. Owing to the recent business depression E. J. Barney, president of the Barney & Smith Car Manufacturing Company at Dayton, Ohio, has voluntarily reduced his salary from \$25,000 to \$23,000. The works have been operating a small force on short time for the last year or so, though previously over 2,000 men had been employed. The president reports a slow but substantial improvement in the prospects and anticipates an early resumption.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

| Club | W. | L. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Baltimore | 33 | 22 |
| Boston | 32 | 23 |
| Cincinnati | 27 | 28 |
| New York | 25 | 28 |
| Brooklyn | 23 | 28 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 28 |

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

| Club | W. | L. |
|--------------|----|----|
| Columbus | 33 | 22 |
| Indianapolis | 32 | 23 |
| St. Paul | 35 | 18 |
| Milwaukee | 28 | 25 |

Queen at a Shrine.

Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee Sunday, it was his birthday. Her entire career, before the altar of her faith. Throughout London, the United Kingdom and the Empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the established church of England, were held services similar to those at St. George's chapel, Windsor, where her Majesty paid her devotion and offered solemn thanks to God. She was deeply affected. There was a touch of tenderness in the scene, when, following the simple religious ceremonies, the royal mother, with tears rolling down her cheeks, kissed the Empress Frederick and others of her children.

To Walk on the Water.

Robert Cook of Boston is arranging to perform the remarkable feat of walking from Pittsburgh to Chicago on a wire, a distance of 400 miles. Cook is the inventor of a pair of shoes by which he claims he can walk on water. He says that with the use of them he can make as good time as a man walking along an asphalt street.

Found Marriage a Failure.

Julia Lawrence recognized as being the bride of a famous American tragedienne, and her husband, Robert Taylor, have decided to part. Miss Lawrence, the only rival of Ada Rehan, has been very successful for several seasons, and the parting comes in the midst of a great success.

Mayor Good May Lose Office.

An affidavit was filed Friday with Attorney General Monett charging Mayor Good of Springfield, Ohio, with violating the Garfield corrupt election practices act by using more money than allowed by law in securing his nomination and election. The penalty is suspension from office.

Revenue Receipts Fall Off.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts during May were \$10,816,892, a net decrease as compared with May, 1890, of \$647,598.

Never Saw Such Fighting.

At the Carmen plantation, near Lajas, Cuba, insurgents under Castillo had an engagement with a part of the German battalion. The Spaniards were defeated, and had to retreat with a heavy loss. Three captains and five lieutenants were killed, and many officers wounded.

Samuel Stimson Killed by Cars.

An express train struck a carriage containing Samuel Stimson and Miss Schermerhorn at Herkimer, N. Y. Stimson was instantly killed. Miss Schermerhorn was hurt, Stimson was one of the prominent Republicans of Central New York.

BLOW TO BUTTERINE.

New Illinois Law Prohibits Use of Coloring Matter. The manufacture of butterine as an industry is virtually closed in Illinois July 1, now that Gov. Tanner has signed the bill preventing the coloring of that article. Uncle Sam will lose \$500,000 a year in internal revenue taxes, restaurant and boarding house keepers will have to buy genuine butter for their patrons, and the farmers all over the Prairie State will shout for joy as soon as the bill becomes operative. Thirty million pounds of butterine is made in Chicago a year, on every pound of which the manufacturer pays a 2-cent tax to the Government. He can afford to do it, too, for the modern product so closely resembles dairy butter in color and taste that it easily brings as good a price as the best butter that ever came out of a churn. But now that the farmers have secured passage of a law prohibiting the coloring of butterine, thereby leaving it the shade of mutton tallow, the palmy days of the stock yards product are past. Butterine no longer can compete with dairy butter, and in consequence the manufacturers will shut down their works or move them to a more congenial climate, where the farmers are more meek and less suffering. There are four firms engaged in the manufacture of butterine in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Braun & Platts and G. H. Hammond & Co. The last named firm has an extensive plant at Hammond, Ind., and will suffer only the loss of the Illinois trade. The other three houses will be obliged to move to other States. Armour and Swift have plants at Kansas City and will probably transfer their machinery used in Chicago to that city.

RAILROAD MURDER.

Santa Fe Has a Pay-Roll Numbering System. The Kansas City Star says that officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company have suspected for some time that fictitious names and addresses of dead men had been used in the pay rolls. It is rumored that the company has been robbed of thousands of dollars, that one high official has already been discharged for the offense and that others will follow him. The investigation was conducted in secrecy, and the officials of the Santa Fe refuse to discuss it. It was brought about by the report of the secret service department of the road, which claimed to have secured proof that one official had robbed the company of several thousand dollars by drawing fictitious pay checks. The company employs several hundred men, and the names of several hundred men are on the pay rolls. Criminal prosecution of several minor officials is expected.

MR. CLEVELAND DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Former President Accepts the Degree from Princeton University. Former President Cleveland is now a doctor of laws in Princeton University. He received the degree from the hands of President Paton Wednesday morning. When the announcement was made the building fairly shook with applause. That the degree would be conferred and accepted was not known certainly until Mr. Cleveland marched into Alexander Hall at the head of the faculty procession, wearing the cap and gown of a doctor of laws, and the three little girls sat in the rear of Alexander Hall and seemed to be with him. The honor was bestowed upon the nation's former ruler.

GAVE THEM A LIKE DOSE.

Cuba Give the Murderous Crew of the At River Marauder, near Gaines. The Spanish guntboat Inusto landed a detachment to burn some pacific boats. They killed eight men who were working there, and took sixteen women off to the vessel with them. A Cuban force sent by the United States at at narrow part of the river, and as the vessel came down poured a hot fire, killing the pilot, second officer and several men on the upper decks. The vessel drifted on a sandbar in short range, where she remained till late at night. The Spaniards attacked her, but having only four, the vessel's crew easily repulsed them. The vessel was to save her, but the crew managed to escape, and she left at midnight. It is reported that six of the women threw themselves overboard.

Uncle Sam Is the Loser.

Ellis Island is a mass of black ruins. All the large buildings, which since 1892, have housed half a million of the thousands of immigrants were demolished in a conflagration during Monday night which constituted one of the most brilliant spectacles ever seen in New York harbor and which threatened the lives of 200 immigrants who were on the island. As far as can be learned, the fire broke out in the kitchen of the main building, and it is said that the loss on buildings will amount to something like \$800,000, while hundreds of volumes of valuable records have been destroyed. Night watchman Christian tells the story of the fire graphically. "I do not know anything about it," he says, "until I found myself in a cloud of smoke. I rushed to the north-west end, where the flames seemed to come from, and shouted 'fire.' Six men slept there, but they barely got out. Then somebody rang the alarms which communicated with the departments. The immigrants seemed dazed, and we had to almost force them out. Some of them ran back for some bit of trinket or bundle of clothing. We thought we had lost fifteen Italians for certain until we found them all together at the far end of the island. It took five minutes before I could get in one of the main buildings. Everybody got out all right. The firemen and police poured water on the blaze for three hours, but for all the good it did it might have been oil. It was a wonder that the immigrants in the main building got out at all; it was still more of a wonder that the sixty odd patients in the hospital were saved. The nurses and doctors behaved as coolly and calmly as any trained firemen. Some of the sick shrieked and shouted. But the nurses did not mind. They handled them out on stretchers and laid them down where they would not get scorched. It was good work."

Torture and Death.

Wednesday dawned upon the North-west with a continuation of the awful heat of the day before, and in country, villages and cities the excessive humidity and high temperature caused many deaths and prostrations. But after a series of thunder showers brought relief. In Chicago heat caused three deaths and many prostrations, and lightning claimed two more victims, while twenty-one persons were severely shocked.

Hadn't Time to Marry.

James Piper, a quaint character of Bloomington, Ill., was found dead. He was worth \$100,000, but lived like a hermit. His age was 89. He had never married.

Say It's Idle Rumor.

Discussion in Washington of the Hawaiian treaty, the incidents connected

therewith and its probable effect includes a revival of the chatter about Secretary Sherman's withdrawal from the cabinet. This new story, which, a Washington correspondent says, is thought to be true, is, it is alleged, based on the assumption that the Secretary's wife has been so humbled by signing a treaty which is in direct contradiction to his settled theories about the danger of territorial acquisition, that he will retire from the premiership. Senator Sherman, during the latter days of the Fifty-fourth Congress, when Cuba was under discussion, took occasion to reiterate his previously expressed antagonism to the further addition to our territory, stating that in his opinion it would be prudent and safe course for this country to attempt to develop its own business, and not attempt to possess itself of outlying territory, which might involve us in serious and unnecessary complications with other nations. This statement is being talked about a great deal, but few of the Secretary's old colleagues in the cabinet. To the talk that Secretary Sherman will soon resign reply is made by those who know him best that if he had intended to retire for the reasons suggested he would have done so long ago, and left the signing of the treaty to his successor.

DEATH OF FATHER KNIPP.

Originator of the Famous Water Cure Expires at Woerleshofen. The Rev. Father Knipp, known throughout the world for his water cure, who had been suffering for some time, died at Woerleshofen, Bavaria. Father Sebastian Knipp was born in the Bavarian village of Ottebourn, about seventy-five years ago. He was the son of a peasant, and was educated in a convent hospital in Augsburg, where he attracted the attention of the Bishop of Augsburg, who obtained permission to educate him to the priesthood. When 16 years old he was attacked with nervous prostration and returned to the hospital. There, in an old book, he read an article on the efficacy of cold water as a cure for disease. He began experimenting in his own case and eventually effected a cure. When 25 years of age he entered the priesthood and was sent to the church of his native town, where he remained nine years and, in addition to attending to his priestly duties, practiced the water cure.

NEW BUTTERINE HEADQUARTERS.

Manufacture Will Be Centered at Kansas City, Kan. Because of the enactment in Illinois of the anti-butterine law Kansas City, Kan., will doubtless become the principal headquarters for the manufacture of that article. S. B. Armour, president of the local Armour Packing Company, in an interview, said: "We will probably bring a few of the persons employed in the Chicago plant here. The Missouri law is against us, but there is no law in Kansas that interferes with the manufacture or sale of butterine. We will manufacture at our plant in Kansas City, Kan., and ship to such States as have no laws that will prevent the free sale of butterine."

Spain Will Bar the Ruiz Claim.

Little doubt is expressed in Washington that the President's demand on Spain for indemnity for the murder of Dr. Ruiz will meet with little compliance. It is Spain's game to keep on the most excellent terms with this Government. Her sole purpose, of course, is the hope of demonstrating so clearly that she wishes to do the proper thing, as to soften the charges against her, and prevent the part of the world made by the Ruiz case. Rumor persists that the President will follow the Ruiz note with a vigorous one for stopping the Cuban war. The cabinet official quoted the other day, says that now, as then, the President contemplates doing nothing. He is waiting for the possibility of diplomatic negotiation shall have been exhausted. It takes a long time to exhaust diplomatic negotiation. And in the present instance it is likely to be long and onerous, because the President sends a note to Spain, and on such negotiations through a new minister to Spain, and that official has not yet been nominated. So that a month, at least, is pretty certain to elapse before the new minister, whoever he may be, will reach his post, and a couple of months more will probably follow before the diplomatic negotiation will be reached. What the President will do then no one, not even he himself, knows.

Peace in the Levant.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported that the peace conference and the Porte have accepted the terms of the London key (the town of Ligeia) as a basis of discussion. The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers."

Mercury Cuts to 126.

The heat prevailing in India is the highest on record, 126 degrees in the shade having been registered at Jacobabad, on the frontier of Baluchistan.

Fond Death in the Chair.

Howard A. Scott was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sunday, May 28, 1890, because she had applied for a divorce.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hog, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 50c to 55c; broad wheat, No. 2, 24c to 26c; choice green corn, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hog, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hog, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 10c to 12c.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Long Term for Bicycle Thief—Famous Old Slave Dead—An Elongation that Failed—Hard Lines for a Metamora Preacher—Adrian Sensation.

Severely Sentenced. Judge Duffington of the Grand Rapids Superior Court imposed a severe sentence upon a self-confessed bicycle thief. When George Moffat acknowledged that he had stolen Wallace Arndsen's wheel, the court promptly sentenced him to jail for three years. In pronouncing the sentence the judge said: "I am inclined to think that when I began with bicycle thieves I began right. Subsequently I tempered justice with mercy, but bicycle thieves, like horse stealing, are getting numerous on account of the facilities for getting away. It is going to stop in this city; it is not going to be a town for bicycle stealing."

Postoffice Salaries. Following are the changes made in postmaster salaries in this State by the fourth annual readjustment just completed:

An Able, Lake City and Milan relegated from third to fourth class. Increases: Blissfield, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Inlay City, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Marine City, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Newberry, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Rochester, \$1,000 to \$1,100; South Haven, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Cadillac, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Jackson, \$3,000 to \$3,100; Alhambra, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Cheboygan, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Clare, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Three Oaks, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Durand, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Manistowick, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Newaygo, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Portland, \$1,500 to \$1,600; Saint Ignace, \$2,300 to \$2,400; West Bay City, \$2,000 to \$2,100. Decreases: Buchanan, \$1,700 to \$1,600; Clare, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Fishling, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Homer, \$1,400 to \$1,300; Ithaca, \$1,600 to \$1,500; Landon, \$2,200 to \$2,000; Monroe, \$2,200 to \$2,100; Ontonagon, \$1,300 to \$1,200; Traverse City, \$2,400 to \$2,300; Cassopolis, \$1,400 to \$1,300; Crystal Falls, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Emmet, \$2,000 to \$1,900; Houghton, \$1,000 to \$900; Lake View, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Mariette, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Mount Pleasant, \$1,800 to \$1,600; Schoolcraft, \$1,100 to \$1,000; West Branch, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Cedar Springs, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Dowagiac, \$2,200 to \$2,100; Holly, \$1,700 to \$1,600; Jackson, \$2,400 to \$2,300; Leelanau, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Mendon, \$1,300 to \$1,200; Negaunee, \$1,800 to \$1,700; Stanton, \$1,200 to \$1,100; White Hall, \$1,300 to \$1,200.

Flint Whipped Again.

Rev. Dr. Flint was again whipped on the main street of the village of Metamora. It was alleged that he had made statements connecting in a disagreeable manner the names of Mrs. Lillie Wickham and Ed E. Doty. Mrs. Wickham is a high respected woman, and Dr. Flint is a newspaper man. Mrs. Wickham's husband is an invalid. Rev. Flint was met on the street by Doty, who asked if (Flint) had made such remarks. Doty roared him and let him go. As Flint started away he called Doty a coward, and then repeated his remarks. Doty interfered. Doty immediately turned to Justice Moser and asked to be fined. He was fined \$10 and costs. Not long ago Rev. Flint was horsewhipped by a man named Brownell, between whom and his wife, now dead, he was alleged to have created discord, ending in a separation, by gossip.

Enraged Father on His Muscle.

Mary J., the 16-year-old daughter of Joseph E. Collison, manager of the River Road Clubhouse at Des Plaines, Ill., eloped with Bert Morrison, a young fireman at a railroad crossing in the vicinity of her home. They went direct to the home of Johnson's mother in Venice township, eight miles east of town. Collison gave chase and in company with Sheriff Savage drove out to the home of Johnson's mother. Collison and Morrison were met by Johnson's father, who was armed with a revolver. They met the elopers returning from the village of Vernon. Collison gave young Johnson a severe beating before the elopers interfered. Provoked caused Collison's men to charge on assault and battery. Collison then drove out with a fine of \$50 and left with his daughter for home.

Five Youthful Burglars Sentenced.

A short time ago the startling discovery was made that a number of petty burglars had been committed by five Adrian young men of good family and that their booty had been concealed in the closets of the M. C. Hotel, where some of the members and all habitues of John McEwen, 20 years of age, was arrested and he implicated five others. All confessed to one count. Judge Lane in the Circuit Court disposed of the immature malefactors as follows: John McEwen, 20 months; Fred Price, 18 months; William Thomas, 18 months; and John and Zach McEwen, a mere boy, was released on suspended sentence.

Minor State Matters.

Among the pupils of the Ipsilanti high school are five pairs of twins. A Saginaw woman named Bomberger was charged with whipping two boys named John and Emil Poole, who were acquitted of assault and battery at Saginaw because her 13-year-old daughter, Christiana, testified that she had punished the lads herself.

Burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Rev. F. W. Dietz, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Port Huron, but secured no booty. Mr. Dietz was awakened by hearing them in the parlor and went after them with a revolver. He saw the men as they disappeared through the back door and blazed away, but did no damage. The police were notified, and in a short time found a man giving the name of Frank Isabell hiding in the bushes in the yard.

John Borgers, Jr., an employe of a Holland family factory, tried to kill President Herman Van Ark of the company in an altercation over wages. He shot three times, but failed to hit Van Ark. After being arrested he tried to take poison and was prevented.

The copper country is evidently prospering, if the rate of building here is any indication. The Calumet and Hecla will erect 100 residences this season, besides other buildings, and it is estimated that 700 new residences will be built in the whole district during the summer.

The extremely low price of potatoes the past two years does not seem to have discouraged the farmers of Michigan, for most of them are planting heavily of the same crop this year.

It is announced that Samuel M. Lemon, a wholesale grocer of Grand Rapids, has been tendered the position of collector of internal revenue by Senator Burrows, and will probably accept. Don J. Leathers has been a strong candidate. It has been considered that Mel. C. W. Watkins would be a candidate for the place, but he is said by a gentleman who has just returned from Washington to be slated for the consular post at Glasgow to succeed Judge Morse.

Last year Ingham County borrowed \$50,000 to run the current expenses; this year the county treasurer has been ordered to borrow \$40,000.

Carl Carleton, near Benton Harbor, was kicked to death by a vicious horse. He was struck by the horse in the stomach, terribly rupturing his bowels. He lived only a few hours afterwards.

Edward Ronch, the Battle Creek man who shot his wife recently, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to murder at Marshall, and was sentenced by Judge Smith to twelve years at Ionia.

While plowing on the farm of John Seards, about three miles north of Buchanan, a farm hand unseathed a specimen of pure galea, and weighing nearly three-quarters of a pound. The find has created quite a bit of interest among local mineral experts, who will endeavor to locate the vein with the hope of finding a silver-bearing lode.

Thomas Turk, the oldest business man of Pontiac, died Monday. He was 77 years old. He established the Turk Brothers' grocery and crockery stores, the oldest establishment of that kind in the city. Mr. Turk was wealthy, owning many acres of city property and several business blocks. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

W. H. Merrick, deputy collector of internal revenue, after a lingering illness, died at Bad Axe. He was a prominent member of the local Masonic lodge. For many years he was a probate judge of Huron County, and held other offices of public trust. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter. The funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices.

Millers in Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun and adjoining counties are urging farmers to get at work at once and pull the crops out of the ground. They say that the crops are now in such a state that they must be pulled out before the frost sets in. The crops are now in such a state that they must be pulled out before the frost sets in.

Seventeen thousand acres of land will be reclaimed by the dredging of Maple River. If the drainage and drainage were likewise cleaned out the sanitary condition of Jackson County would be improved, and as many acres reclaimed in Jackson; the great Portage marsh would come to be some of the most valuable land in the section; besides thousands of idle men would get employment, and the taxable property increased.

Climax township, Kalamazoo County, was the township chosen in Michigan by the Government in which to experiment with the scheme of free mail delivery among the farmers, consequently for several weeks mail distributors have been delivering mail through the township, riding over from Climax village with ponies. The new system has been very successful, and is objected to by merchants, as having nothing to come to town for, the farmers stay at home and allow trade in the village to languish.

When an electrical storm was fiercest, lightning struck among a group of buildings at the Adrian State Industrial Home for Girls, partially demolishing the chimney of the new school building. The force of the shock was such as to prostrate Miss Belle Burgess and Miss Oakes, teachers, and an inmate of Grosvenor college named May Arney, who was resuscitated with much difficulty. The children in the three cottages were panic-stricken and a large crowd gathered, which was only checked by the prompt action of the officials.

Following closely on the elopement of Warren T. Martin, aged 17, and Mrs. J. P. Arnold, aged 68, at Muskegon, comes another romance. County Clerk R. Andrew Fleming Saturday issued a marriage license to Charles N. Merriman, a horticulturist, and a young woman named Miss Farnham. Mr. Strong, Mr. Merriman is 70 years of age and owns a farm in Fruitland township, near the Michigan-Indiana line; summer resort, where Miss Strong, who is a school teacher in Elmira, N. Y., aged 50, has been stopping. Mr. Merriman has been previously married once.

The new ex-City Comptroller Hiram A. Waite of Port Huron, charged with embezzling city funds, has come to a close, the prisoner being sentenced by Judge Vance to five years' imprisonment at the Ionia house of correction. At the trial, which lasted three weeks, Waite was found guilty of misappropriating \$800, the same named in the indictment the day of his disappearance. Before passing sentence Judge Vance granted Mrs. Waite a half-hour's private audience, in which she pleaded for leniency. With all possible good time Waite can reduce his term of imprisonment to about three and a half years.

Schoolcraft, with a population of but a thousand, stands in the front rank as a model of the United States. The city is exhibited by its ladies in securing a public library and library building. They have a handsome brick library building that cost \$24,000, and over 900 volumes, appropriately arranged therein. The building was completed last October. James H. Bates, one of the pioneers of Schoolcraft, and the late Mayor of the city, was a liberal donor to the building fund. Mr. Bates' first came to Schoolcraft in 1887. At that time bands of Pottawatomie roamed all over the surrounding country, and Chicago had a population of but 3,500.

General State Accountant Humphrey has just completed his official figures, giving in detail each appropriation made by the last Legislature for this year and next. These figures show that the special appropriations aggregate \$1,234,177.33 for 1891, and \$969,952.02 for 1892. By adding the levy for general purposes of the State government and the fixed charges provided for by previous Legislatures, the total amount of the State tax for the years named is found to be \$9,979,242.26 for 1891, as compared with \$9,019,512.52 for 1890. For 1893 it will be \$10,012,227.02, as compared with \$9,068,538.02 for 1892. The total for the two current years is \$4,362,134.25, as against \$5,082,458.14 for the previous biennial period.

Marshall has won the appellation of "The Patent Medicine City." Many patent medicines of national fame are put up in the town, and several of the citizens have become rich in the manufacture and sale of remedies.

There has been more hard wood lumber sold in this State the last month than was sold during the entire year of 1890. The quantity of hard wood logs put in last winter was not large on account of the open weather and lack of snow as well as hard times, but the improvement in the trade conditions in that commodity is very encouraging.

Nes and Osterberg, charged with burglary, and Will Bell, an all around hard case, attempted a jail delivery at Grand Haven, but were discovered by Deputy Sheriff Van Rye. They are now in jail and chain, and the sheriff says they will have to wear them until their trial in August.

M. G. Sandgren, a homesteader living near Norway, has embarked in the business of making tar. He used to follow that occupation in the old country. Recently he built a furnace in which the wood is cremated, with an iron pan at the bottom into which the tar exudes. He has been very successful in experimenting and will make about 100 barrels this year.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Executive Grid. The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted for five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer County, Oklahoma. Mr. Henry of Texas promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before adjourning the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment which will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

The Senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee proposed many changes in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost

GROUND IS GAINED.

PROTECTION HAS ONE-THIRD OF THE SOUTHERN VOTE.

A Disturbing Fact Among Democratic Leaders—Thirty-two Southern House Members Voted for the Dingley Bill Tariff Measure Making Progress.

Special Washington correspondence.

The Senate is making surprising speed on the tariff bill. The press which is being brought upon it by the country has resulted in early and late sessions, and the bill is moving at a rate of speed absolutely unparalleled in the history of that ordinarily slow-going body. To see a Senate controlled by no cloture rules and no system such as that by which the House expedites business move at the speed which this one has moved upon a subject which ordinarily takes such a vast amount of time in that body is unprecedented.

It is sometimes possible upon subjects which have no party bearing and do not involve vast consequences to obtain speed in consideration by the Senate. But that a body not controlled by the Republican party, or by any other single party indeed, having no rules by which debate can be controlled, should be able to take up and make the progress upon a purely party measure, such as a protective tariff bill, that has been made by the Senate since it began work upon this measure, is an entirely unheard-of thing. That this should have happened within a few months of the close of one of the most bitterly fought campaigns that the country has ever seen is the more remarkable; and that people should go on complaining because still greater speed is not made under these remarkable circumstances can scarcely be accounted for, except upon the theory suggested by a gentleman recently quoted in this correspondence, that the state of nervous prostration to which the Cleveland administration brought the country has rendered the people to some degree irresponsible and unwilling to measure things expected by those that have happened in the past.

The House Schedules Restored.

Nearly all the important changes made by the Senate committee have been rejected by the caucus and the House schedules restored. The rice schedule, the sugar schedule, the lumber schedule and others of those framed by the House have been restored to the bill in the Senate, and it is predicted that the wool schedules framed by the House committee will also be restored, and will make the bill entirely satisfactory to those interested. The restoration of the House figures on the sugar schedules deprives the Democrats of their hope that they would be able to charge that the sugar trust had controlled the framing of the bill.

Many Protection Votes from the South.

Nothing has more disturbed the Democratic leaders in and out of Congress than the fact that a large number of Democratic members from the South have, within the past few days and weeks, cast their votes in favor of a protective tariff, and that no less than one-third of the members of Congress from south of Mason and Dixon's line have either voted directly for a high rate of protection in the pending tariff bill, or refused to cast their votes against it. Thirty-two Southern men in the House voted for the Dingley bill, and five others from that section—Populists—refused to vote against it, while in the Senate, as is well known, numbers of Southern Democrats and Populists have voted for either higher rates of protection than were originally placed in the bill, or than those reported from the Finance Committee.

That this growth of protective sentiment in the South is a genuine one and largely the result of the development of manufacturing industries in that section, is apparent, but the necessity for excusing and minimizing it has led Mr. Bryan's organ, the Omaha World-Herald, and others papers, to assert that the protective vote from the South is cast by men not natives of that section, and not representing its real sentiments. In a recent issue the Omaha World-Herald, commenting upon this subject, says:

"During the last decade a great deal of Northern capital has been invested in Southern manufacturing enterprises, and it is natural that the investing capitalists, after years of paternalism in the shape of protection, should spill down to the South. The voices from the South crying for protection are voices that have been imported into that section from protection nurtured New England, and are not the voices of Southerners."

"The protectionists in the South are those who have left the sterile fields of New England and wandered down South to broaden their field of operations."

This statement is interesting and especially so because it is untrue. Its untruthfulness adds to its interest because it shows to what desperate straits the Democratic leaders are forced in attempting to falsify, as well as otherwise, to rescue the free trade theory from destruction by members of their own party and by men who have been lifelong members of it.

This assertion that the Southern votes which have been cast for the protective tariff bill or for especially protective features proposed or adopted, were cast by men not natives of that section—except ingers—is absolutely untrue. Five Democrats voted for the tariff bill in the House. Klobeg and Slayden of Texas, and Broussard, Davy and Meyer of Louisiana. Six Democrats have voted for high protective features of the bill in the Senate. Bacon and Clay of Georgia, Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina, McNery of Louisiana, and Martin of Virginia. Every one of these (with the possible exception of Meyer of Louisiana, who does not indicate his birthplace in the Congressional Directory), is a native born Southerner, and has lived all of his life in that section. Senator McNery was born at Monroe, La., was nominated by the Democratic party as Lieutenant Governor in 1879, by the same party for Governor in 1882, and by the same party for Senator in 1890, being elected as a Democratic Senator with the clear understanding that he was a protectionist in sentiment and would vote in the Senate. Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, who voted for the tariff bill

in the House, has spent practically his entire life in the South, educated in Virginia, serving as a Confederate officer, and elected term after term to Congress as a Democrat. Mr. Davy, of Louisiana, who voted for the tariff bill in the House, is a native of New Orleans, held various offices in that State as a Democrat, and was elected to Congress as such. Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, who also voted for the Dingley bill in the House, is a native of Louisiana, has held many positions in Louisiana under the Democratic party, and was elected to Congress as a Democrat. Mr. Klobeg, of Texas, who voted for the bill in the House, is a native of that State, served in the Confederate army, was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat in 1882, held a Federal office as a Democrat by appointment of President Cleveland, and was elected to Congress as a Democrat. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, who is a native of Kentucky, was elected to the Texas Legislature as a Democrat and Congress as a Democrat, yet voted for the Dingley bill in the House. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, who voted for high protection in the Dingley bill in the Ways and Means Committee, and voted for a high rate of protection in the House and in the Senate on certain features of the bill, is a native of South Carolina, was elected Attorney General of that State as a Democrat, and four times elected to Congress as a Democrat. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who voted for a high rate of protection on cotton and thus enabled its adoption by the Senate, is a native of South Carolina, was nominated for Governor in that State by the Democratic convention and elected, and was elected to the Senate of the United States as a Democrat. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who led the successful fight for the protection of cotton and also voted with the Republicans for a high rate of protection on lumber, is a native of Georgia, was president of the State Democratic convention in 1880, elected a Democratic Presidential elector in 1893, was a Democratic member of the Georgia House of Representatives for fourteen years, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat. Senator Clay, of the same State, who voted with Mr. Bacon for protection to cotton and lumber, is also a native of Georgia, was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and still holds that position, and was elected to the Senate as a Democrat. Senator Martin, of Virginia, voted with the Republicans for a high protection on lumber. He is a native of Virginia, and his Democracy has never been questioned. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist, who voted not only for protection to cotton, but has sundry other high protection amendments to the tariff bill now pending, is a native of North Carolina, was a Democrat prior to 1892, since which he has been a Populist, and is now chairman of the National Committee of that party.

Populists in the House refused to vote against the protective tariff bill. For example, Martin, Shuford, Skinner and Stoward of North Carolina, all of them being natives of the States they now represent.

The same rule in most cases applies to the thirty Republicans from the South. The Republican party has in Congress to-day a greater number of members from south of Mason and Dixon's line than ever before, with the possible exception of a single Congress shortly after the close of the war. Of the fifty Southern votes in Congress cast for, or refused to be cast for, the protective features of the tariff bill now pending, only seven are by men who are natives of the North, while four of the Northern votes cast for the protective tariff bill in the House, Doolittle of California, Lacey of Iowa, Doolittle of Iowa, and Morris of Minnesota, are natives of the South.

A. B. CARSON.

Randall Yet Lives.

It is remarked by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that the "spirit of Randallism" is swiftly reviving in the Democratic party.

That is perfectly true—at least, of the non-Bryan wing of it. As a matter of fact, the great mass of the Northern and Eastern Democracy never was genuinely converted to the doctrine which used to be known as "tariff reform." Its attitude toward it was not so much acceptance, as acquiescence. So long as Mr. Cleveland kept this notion to himself and associated a sense of political success with it, all went well, but with defeat came first indifference and then revolt. The reason why Mr. Cleveland, with all the prestige of victory, and all the machinery of the Federal patronage at his command, could not persuade a Democratic Congress to pass a radical free trade tariff in 1893-94 was because many of the Democratic leaders and most of the rank and file in the Northern States distrusted not only the political expediency but the economic wisdom of free trade legislation.

Randall was dead, but the influence of his teachings was still powerful. Now the extreme free traders have swung off after Bryan and free silver, the Democracy is split in two, and Randallism is naturally beginning to reassert its sway over the conservative faction of the sundered party.—Boston Journal.

Silver Hurts Their Foreign Commerce.

There is a remarkable similarity in the reasons assigned by officials of Japan and Peru for the recent action of those two countries in the adoption of the gold standard. In each case they say that the complications under the silver standard were so great as to prove disadvantageous to their foreign commerce. Both President Piorela and officials of Japan state that in practical experience their countries found that the fluctuations in their own standard placed them at a disadvantage in commerce with other parts of the world, foreign buyers treating their coin as simply so much bullion, which they bought for gold and paid out to the people of those countries at its face value, thus causing loss to their people as well as uncertainty and constant difficulty in trade matters. This practical experience of people who have made long tests of the silver standard under the fluctuations in value of that metal is worth acres of theory such as was spread over the United States last fall upon this very subject.

Good for the Farmers.

The comparative estimate of wheat crops for 1897 in Europe and in this country show a most remarkable and

striking balance in favor of the United States. Indeed, unless all signs fail, we shall be called upon in the fall to furnish, in a large measure, wheat for the whole world. The Mark Lane Express, a reliable crop weekly of London, presents a most discouraging view of the wheat crop outlook in Europe. In England a mediocre yield of twenty-seven to twenty-eight bushels per acre is all that is looked for. In France the prospect is that 6,000,000 quarters will have to be imported to supply the average need; the Prussian and Polish reports are equally encouraging; but in Austria, cold rains have ruined the hopes of the wheat-growers. On the other hand, the outlook in the United States is most encouraging.—Philadelphia North American.

A Surprise.

The close of May gave the treasury again the novel experience of a surplus, though it was a small one, amounting only to \$688,181. This, like the surpluses of March and April, was due to the heavy importations in anticipation of the new tariff. The customs receipts during May were \$6,000,000—greater than in May of last year. The fact that even the present excessive importation barely brings in sufficient revenue to balance the expenditures adds to the demonstration of the last three years that the Wilson law is totally inadequate. The year's deficit to date stands at \$32,273,121. The deficit for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1898, was \$28,578,071. While it is possible that the June receipts may bring this year's deficit down to near last year's figures, it can hardly go below them. Thus the Wilson law, instead of becoming adequate when it got properly to working, has been producing less revenue the longer it has been in operation.—Buffalo Express.

May Hurt the Revenue.

The longer the bill is before Congress the greater will be the importation of wool, woolen goods, tea, sugar and the other articles removed from the free list on duties are to be advanced. If the bill does not go into operation until August or September the importation of some of these articles may be great enough in the interval to furnish a supply for a year or more in advance, and thus cut the revenues of the new act accordingly.—Ohio Valley Manufacturer.

Growth of the United States.

In its May number the North American Review has commenced the publication of a series of articles on the "Progress of the United States," by Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, the well-known British statistician. The progress of this country during the last fifty years, he says, surpasses that exhibited by any other nation in ancient or modern times, whether viewed in regard to population or to industry and wealth.—Iron and Steel Bulletin.

Where Wages Increase.

Labor in England is falling well. The British Board of Trade reports changes in rates of wages during April that affected 35,500 people, of whom 52,500 received increases that averaged 42 cents per week after deducting the decreases in the wages of the 1,000 workers whose earnings were lowered. Hurry along the tariff bill and transfer a little of that prosperity to American wage-earners.

Foreign Linens Coming.

The Irish Textile Union, May 15, gives the exports of linen manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States at 17,583,300 yards for the month of April, as compared with 9,737,300 yards in April, 1896.

Our First Need.

Before our business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances.—William McKinley, Executive Mansion.

They Worked with a Will.

The United States Senate started nobly on its work of revising the Dingley tariff, and we trust there may be no let or hindrance in the continuation of the good work. Senators appreciate the necessity for prompt action.

Down on the Dudes.

American tailors are entitled to protection against the free importation of the innumerable suits of clothes that American tourists may wish to bring with them after their European trips.

Cheap Coolie Labor.

The fifty-seven cotton mills of Japan have made an average profit of 10½ per cent. for the half year ended December 31, 1896, after allowing for the reserve funds.—The Indian Textile Journal.

Hard on the Wage Earners.

The proposed ten-cent tax is not meeting with favor among the wage-earners in our factories.

Give Cotton to American Cotton.

It is as much entitled to it as sugar, rice, hops, wool and hides.

A Good Motto.

"He gives twice who gives quickly" should be the present motto of the United States Senate.

A Good Idea.

Protection to American labor is a good thing. Push it along.

Our Dead Presidents.

Every one of our departed Presidents died from heart failure—that is, when their hearts failed they were dead. Washington's fatal malady was croup, while the others died from these causes: Adams, Madison, Monroe, and Hayes, natural decline and general debility; Jefferson and Polk, chronic diarrhoea; John Quincy Adams, Pili-more and Johnson, paralysis; Jackson, dropsy; Van Buren, asthma; Harrison, pleurisy fever; Tyler, bilious attacks with bronchitis; Taylor, cholera morbus and typhoid fever; Pierce, dyspepsia and inflammation of the stomach; Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln and Garfield, apoplexy; Grant, cancer of the tongue; Arthur, Bright's disease.—New York Press.

For the Embroiderer.

A lady who does exquisite embroidery work says that when you button-hole scallops in your embroidery hold the concave edge toward you. Do not knit your thread, to trouble you and make your work look rough, but run two or three fine stitches as you start in.

BRIDGE OF GREAT SIZE.

It is to Span the Mississippi Above New Orleans.

B. L. Cortright, chief engineer, and E. H. Connor, assistant engineer, have just completed the drawings and studies for a bridge so remarkable that it will attract general attention throughout the civilized world. It is to span the Mississippi river at Twelve-Mile Point, between four and five miles above New Orleans.

This bridge is to be a railroad structure, double tracked, connecting all lines on the east and west banks of the river. It will be when the river is at its highest, 85 feet from the water's surface. At the point where water meets the land, the height of the rail will be 100 feet above the earth. At each end of this great structure, the approach will be 6,580 feet long, the grade being 1.5 per cent. The length of the structure between piers will be 2,230 feet. The length from approach to approach, the points referred to being those furthest from the shore, will be 15,400 feet, a total length of nearly three miles.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the bridge from an engineering standpoint is the great length of clear span required, 1,000 feet. This fact must be considered carefully, because only when this is the case can the great task that confronts the engineers be accomplished, owing to the character of the river bed. The bed of the Mississippi River at this point, and the ground far on each side, is all alluvial material upon sand. The ground over which the approaches pass is made entirely of river deposits. Borings to the depth of over a thousand feet have been made in New Orleans, and nothing encountered except loam, sand, and some shallow layers of clay.

The bed of the Mississippi a few feet below the surface is of clean sand. On either side and beneath the sites of the proposed approaches, borings have been made 200 feet deep. Fifty feet below low water mark, clean sand was found which grew coarser as the depth of the borings increased. It is upon this sort of a bottom that the foundations of this tremendous structure must rest. The stone piers will rest on pneumatic caissons sunk 100 feet below low water mark. The piers are to be constructed of what is called granite face stones and concrete backing.

An excellent idea of the immensity of the structure can be gained from the fact that the total height of the river piers from the bases of the caissons to the top of the ornament on the trust span will be 750 feet. The approach spans of the bridge are to be supported upon steel towers of enormous tensile strength. The total length of the structure will be 10,634 feet, a length of this sort of which no bridge in the world can boast.

It seems to the engineering world but a short time ago that all creation was talking of the Eads bridge at St. Louis, and the hitherto obscure Government

engineer achieved almost in a night lasting fame. The Southern Pacific bridge across the Mississippi above New Orleans, while in one way less the work of genius than the first mentioned, is really the most tremendous structure in the way of a railroad bridge ever planned. The best known engineers pronounce it, taken as a whole, one of the engineering marvels of the century.

MADE BRUIN YIELD HIS LIFE.

Woman Kills a Bear with Rolling Pin and Carving Knife.

Florida has a brave girl in the person of Miss Marie Robinson, who lives two miles from Fort Pierce on Cedar Hammock. While she was making bread the other day she was startled by the appearance of a young black bear close beside her, standing on its hind feet. Raising a big hard wood rolling pin she brought it down upon the bear's snout. Bruin did not like this treatment, and advanced toward the girl, fencing with its forepaws. Again Miss Robinson delivered a blow at her advancing foe, but the bear had learned wisdom, and he deftly parried the blow with his right paw. He then caught Miss Robinson's dress with his other paw, tearing it from the shoulder. In return she gave him a straight right-hander, with the roller, which caught him under the ear and sent him down.

Bruin scrambled up from the second round, and was pretty mad. He shuffled up to the girl, warily keeping both forepaws extended and growling angrily. Miss Robinson again landed a right roller, hitting him squarely between the eyes. As soon as he recovered from the stunning effects of the blow he endeavored to grasp the girl in his paws. Seizing a big carving knife that lay on the table Miss Robinson lunged forward with it, its blade penetrating the bear's neck. A bright

stream followed its withdrawal and bruin was becoming groggy. Blow after blow with the rolling pin fell upon his head, and after a few minutes the brave girl had the satisfaction of seeing the animal roll over on his side and expire.

Appeals to Common Sense.

In controversies on mooted questions, when all arguments seem to fail, we often hear appeals made to common sense, as if that at least must be like

in every one, and superior in authority to every line of reasoning.

But the truth is that sense of every kind, common or uncommon, must be allied with reason, or it loses its significance.

There may be no conscious process of reasoning going on, but it always accords with reasonable conclusions—so reasonable, in fact, that they are often called self-evident.

It is rather a matter of extent than of kind, and its limits are those of ordinary matters.

It may be called one degree of reason—that degree to which most men can attain, and without which they would be considered most unreasonable.

It does not aim to enter the arena of philosophy or speculation; it does not expect to solve the problems which tax the highest powers of the human mind; but it does enable a man to manage his own affairs with some intelligence, to prevent his making himself ridiculous, to guide his conduct in relation to his fellow-men, to judge with some approach to correctness, and to decide with some wisdom in matters common to all, or in those more especially connected with his own pursuits.

His Vow Broken.

For more than twenty years William H. Jerolamen, of Morrisstown, N. J., was silent in his home. He made a vow and kept it until death faced him. Then he broke the oath, spoke to his wife, kissed her and died.

One day back in the twenties, after a trifling quarrel, he said to his wife, "I'll never speak to you again as long as I live." At that time he was 58 years old. He kept his vow and lived on, utterly ignoring the woman who had shared his joys and sorrows so long. They lived in a cottage at Mount Arlington, Morris County; but, as far as Jerolamen was concerned, it was as if his wife was not living.

She bore the slight without a murmur. He dined in silence and alone, and so did she. Often Mrs. Jerolamen had to speak to her husband in reference to household affairs, but he never answered.

He was a church member, being one of the organizers of the Mount Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1874 the town was divided on the question of prohibition. The old man tried to induce the members of the church to endorse the cold water ticket at the town election, but they refused. He swore that he would never go to church again. He kept his word in this as he had toward his wife.

Thus his life went on in silence and gloom. One morning he could not arise, for pneumonia had laid its grip upon him. He was 80 years old, and he felt that he could not recover. His wife bent over him with a love that all his harshness never had killed. He saw the light in her eyes, and feebly essaying to take her hand, he sobbed: "Dear, I'm so sorry. Will you forgive me?"

With the twenty-third verse, probably, Paul's comments begin, though it is not impossible that he is still quoting the words of Christ, now in the third person instead of the first. "Ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come," revised version, "Ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come." The supper is then a memorial and a symbol of the death of Christ. It is also, as we must infer from 1 Cor. 10:16, 17, a "communion," or sharing of spiritual blessing, among the members of a church of Christ partaking of it. The passage cited indicates that the sharing of the single loaf and the single cup symbolizes the fellowship of those partaking in their common death of Christ. It is quite true that the memorial significance of the ordinance, judging from the scripture references, exceeds the element of fellowship in importance.

These are solemn words, words to be pondered by every Christian with due humiliation and self-examination. But they have been often and repeatedly used in which Paul never intended them. Fearful souls, mindful of past sins and present tendencies to sin, legitimate, to approach the Lord's table lest they come under a curse. This is particularly true of some young Christians, to whom the celebration of the ordinance is a pain rather than a blessing, because the word "unworthy" seems to warn them off the sacred ground. The privilege becomes a dreaded test of conscience, and to partake seems equally presumptuous. But a study of this passage in its connection with the verses that precede and follow it, ought to remove such scruples. "No man comes to the Lord's supper," "worthy" in the sense that his conduct is so perfect as to enable him to come with a clean record, needing no forgiveness. No man comes "unworthy" who comes conscious of sin, but sincerely desiring forgiveness and purposing amendment of life. Those to whom Paul wrote the stern warning in vs. 27-28 were of quite another sort. They came to the Lord's supper as to an ordinary meal, eating and drinking in a manner which would have been discountenanced even to an earthly host. They ate "unworthily," or rather perhaps "carelessly," "unthinkingly," not "discerning the body" of Christ, that is, not perceiving or attempting to perceive the spiritual meaning of the ordinance when they so grossly perverted.

Quarterly Review.

The last four lessons of the quarter do not come in the regular course of the narrative. Omitting them, the work to be reviewed is Acts 9: 32-35: 29. This is the era of the broadening of the church. During the first quarter we studied the development of the church in Jerusalem, conflict with persecution, its scattering. During the second quarter two great currents of Christian influence may be discerned, flowing sometimes near together, but for the most part separated: Jewish Christianity, the type of belief and practice originating in Jerusalem and represented by James, Peter and most of the Christians who traveled through the lands adjacent to Palestine in the persecution that arose about Stephen, carrying the gospel with them; and what may be called Pauline Christianity, standing for greater liberty, a breaking away from Jewish tradition, a rejection of Jewish ordinances, a denial of the supreme authority of the Jerusalem church in matters of doctrine, a claim that Christ alone is the master of the Christian. After the first four lessons we see more of the latter current than of the former. They meet at the Jerusalem conference. Turning out these contrasted forms of Christianity, the review may be taught to older pupils from a historical point of view.

Younger classes may group their review about the two men, Peter and Paul, and what each did; Peter's missionary journeys, and Paul's.

Next Lesson—"First Converts in Europe."—Acts 16: 6-15.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scripture Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for June 27.

Golden Text—"This do in remembrance of me"—Luke 22: 19.

The Lord's Supper is the subject of this lesson—1 Cor. 11: 23-29. The passage selected for the lesson on the Lord's Supper is from a chapter in which Paul aims to correct serious abuses which had grown up in the church at Corinth. It appears that there was a total lack of regard for the properties of worship. In particular, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was perverted into an ordinary and somewhat riotous meal. The early Christians celebrated this ordinance frequently at some periods probably every day, and sometimes immediately preceding or following a regular meal. It was thus easy for evil disposed persons to introduce unseemly levity, even gluttony and drunkenness, into this sacred ordinance. Paul rebukes sharply those who permit such practices, and objects to the practice of eating the supper with an ordinary repast (1 Cor. 11: 20-22). He then gives them in a few words the true significance and solemnity of the ceremony. In connection with this account, the narrative of the institution of the ordinance in the gospels should also be read (Matt. 26: 26-29; Mark 14: 22-25; Luke 22: 14-20).

Explanatory.

"I have received of the Lord," by this expression Paul certainly seems to indicate a special revelation. It is not necessary to suppose, however, that the mere historical facts as to the origin of the supper were thus communicated; for they presumably formed part of the common apostolic tradition, and of the early doctrine from which our gospel, according to Mark, is supposed to have been written. But Paul may have received a deeper apprehension of the inner meaning of this solemn symbol, making him thereafter more conscious of its importance in the life of the individual and of the church. He speaks with authority concerning it, not as if he were merely giving an opinion.—"I delivered unto you," during his visit to the Corinthian church, on his second journey. The letter was written during the third journey, five years later.

"He took the cup, when he had supper;" there was thus some interval between the two parts of the ceremony. As they sat down for the evening meal, or perhaps after it had begun, Jesus blessed bread and gave to the disciples. When the meal was completed, instead of the usual passing round of the cup of wine and water, he refused to drink of it, and gave to them with the words recorded. "The new testament in my blood," many pupils get from these words a dim notion that the New Testament as a book is in some way connected with the drinking of wine. Testament should be "covenant" as in the revised version. The full meaning of these words is not easily fathomed, but they seem to contain at least the thought that, in the sacrificial death of Christ, foreshadowed in that first supper and commemorated by all repetitions of it, a new covenant between God and men was instituted.—"This do, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me;" a somewhat frequent repetition of the supper is suggested.

With the twenty-third verse, probably, Paul's comments begin, though it is not impossible that he is still quoting the words of Christ, now in the third person instead of the first. "Ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come," revised version, "Ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come." The supper is then a memorial and a symbol of the death of Christ. It is also, as we must infer from 1 Cor. 10:16, 17, a "communion," or sharing of spiritual blessing, among the members of a church of Christ partaking of it. The passage cited indicates that the sharing of the single loaf and the single cup symbolizes the fellowship of those partaking in their common death of Christ. It is quite true that the memorial significance of the ordinance, judging from the scripture references, exceeds the element of fellowship in importance.

These are solemn words, words to be pondered by every Christian with due humiliation and self-examination. But they have been often and repeatedly used in which Paul never intended them. Fearful souls, mindful of past sins and present tendencies to sin, legitimate, to approach the Lord's table lest they come under a curse. This is particularly true of some young Christians, to whom the celebration of the ordinance is a pain rather than a blessing, because the word "unworthy" seems to warn them off the sacred ground. The privilege becomes a dreaded test of conscience, and to partake seems equally presumptuous. But a study of this passage in its connection with the verses that precede and follow it, ought to remove such scruples. "No man comes to the Lord's supper," "worthy" in the sense that his conduct is so perfect as to enable him to come with a clean record, needing no forgiveness. No man comes "unworthy" who comes conscious of sin, but sincerely desiring forgiveness and purposing amendment of life. Those to whom Paul wrote the stern warning in vs. 27-28 were of quite another sort. They came to the Lord's supper as to an ordinary meal, eating and drinking in a manner which would have been discountenanced even to an earthly host. They ate "unworthily," or rather perhaps "carelessly," "unthinkingly," not "discerning the body" of Christ, that is, not perceiving or attempting to perceive the spiritual meaning of the ordinance when they so grossly perverted.

Quarterly Review.

The last four lessons of the quarter do not come in the regular course of the narrative. Omitting them, the work to be reviewed is Acts 9: 32-35: 29. This is the era of the broadening of the church. During the first quarter we studied the development of the church in Jerusalem, conflict with persecution, its scattering. During the second quarter two great currents of Christian influence may be discerned, flowing sometimes near together, but for the most part separated: Jewish Christianity, the type of belief and practice originating in Jerusalem and represented by James, Peter and most of the Christians who traveled through the lands adjacent to Palestine in the persecution that arose about Stephen, carrying the gospel with them; and what may be called Pauline Christianity, standing for greater liberty, a breaking away from Jewish tradition, a rejection of Jewish ordinances, a denial of the supreme authority of the Jerusalem church in matters of doctrine, a claim that Christ alone is the master of the Christian. After the first four lessons we see more of the latter current than of the former. They meet at the Jerusalem conference. Turning out these contrasted forms of Christianity, the review may be taught to older pupils from a historical point of view.

Younger classes may group their review about the two men, Peter and Paul, and what each did; Peter's missionary journeys, and Paul's.

Next Lesson—"First Converts in Europe."—Acts 16: 6-15.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN!

LIFE INSURANCE HAS PROSPERED IN MICHIGAN.

Assets Increased \$60,306,452; Liabilities, \$79,007,857—Need of Revision of Laws Governing the Business—Commissioner Giddings' Report.

Insurance in Michigan Last Year.

Insurance Commissioner Theron Giddings, who retires from office to make room for Major Milo D. Campbell, submitted to the consideration of Gov. Pinckney the second part of his annual report for the year 1896. It deals with the business of life, fidelity, casualty and fraternal insurance, and the figures are taken from the reports of the companies for the calendar year.

"The whole number of level-premium life companies transacting business in the State during the year was 109, having one in excess of the previous year. Compared with the year 1895 the total business transacted was as follows:

1895. 1896.

Policies issued....\$2,801,548 \$2,801,133

Policies in force...127,850,365 129,022,890

Premiums received...4,390,718 4,391,079

Losses incurred...1,354,766 1,354,766

The admitted assets of the forty-one companies...\$1,250,401,231, an increase of \$86,306,452 over the showing of the previous year.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

President McKinley is elevating the American flag in Hawaii about as promptly as Grover Cleveland pulled it down.

Protection is dividing the ranks of the Democracy as thoroughly now as did the currency question a year ago.

Washington advices indicate that the new tariff bill will be on the statute books in less time than any tariff since the first tariff act in the history of the United States.

Nearly every local merchant made a gain in May over the sales of May, 1896, and yet there are those who complain of the slowness of returning prosperity.—Det. Journal.

Those accurate barometers of business conditions, Dunn's and Bradstreet's, report the business failures of last week less than in any other week for nearly two years.

How fast we live! One year ago Bryan had not yet dreamed of the cross of gold, and several people were sitting up at night, worrying over the talk of a third term for Grover Cleveland.

The old Democratic doctrine of free raw materials is getting some harsh treatment at the hands of the Southern Democratic Senators. They don't seem to cotton to it, so to speak.—Boston Herald (Dem.).

Kansas expects a wheat crop of 40,000,000 bushels, and even the farmers are beginning to believe that they would rather be paid for in McKinley sound money dollars than in Bryan 50 cent dollars.

Prices of farm products continue to go up, while the price of silver continues to fall. These facts destroy completely the foundation upon which half of the silver arguments last fall were based.

A Minnesota Editor says he wrote a strong article on patronizing home industry, and one of the store keepers wrote to him, thanking him for the sentiment on a letter-head printed in Chicago.

The Chicago man who tried to convince the government that he could make gold out of lead and antimony, failed as signally as the Nebraska man who tried to convince the people they could make dollars out of 50 cent pieces.—Kansas City Journal.

Luck seems to be against the silver calamity howlers. Not only are the silver-using nations going to the gold standard as fast as they can gallop, but the farmers of the country have been more prosperous in the last year than for a long time, and their prospects for the coming year are equally bright.

The few free traders left in the Democratic party are in state of distress over the fact that one third of the Southern vote in Congress has been cast for high protection in the consideration of the tariff bill. It is another case in which "the blow almost killed father."

It was only natural for the Republican Senators to vote for the cotton tariff. They have caught the Democrats in a trap, and forced them to admit that the Chicago platform is not true Democracy, not only as regards the financial issue but the tariff as well.—Baltimore Sun (anti-Bryan Dem.).

Dunn's Mercantile Report for last week says: "There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department. More establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and, while prudence still hinders speculative excesses, the progress toward better things is unchecked. Reports from the various cities this week show a general progress and a continuing large distribution through retail trade."

Senator Vest says that the Dingley-Aldrich bill is as far advanced now, after a week's debate, as the Wilson bill was after five week's discussion. Furthermore, the Democrats did not take up the tariff question at all until nine months after Cleveland's inauguration, and did not pass it until nine months more had elapsed. Things are moving, despite the efforts of the calamity howlers. It would pass sooner if it was not for the time taken up by Vest's speeches in opposition.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1897.

EDITOR CHAWFORD AVALANCHE:

President McKinley never did a more popular thing than when he signed his name to the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the United States. Eight out of eleven members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations are known to favor annexation, so that a favorable report on the treaty from that committee is certain, and as fifty-five out of the necessary sixty votes to ratify the treaty are already as good as pledged, the prospect for its ratification is bright. However, should the Democrats carry out the threats that are now being made by some of them, to delay a vote on the treaty in the Senate, it will be an easy matter to annex Hawaii by a joint resolution of the House and Senate, as was done when Texas was admitted to the Union, which will only require a majority vote. While President McKinley would prefer to have the matter disposed of at the present session, it is not absolutely necessary that it should be, as the treaty has given notice to the world of the intention of the United States to annex the islands. Should Japan make a formal protest, it will merely result in hurrying up annexation.

Had Senator Pettigrew's so-called anti-trust tariff amendment been of such a nature that it would really have operated against the trusts, it would have been adopted, instead of being laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 32. Had the Democratic Senators voted their real sentiments the vote of laying it on the table would have been much larger, but with the exception of Senators Morgan and Pettus, of Alabama, who both spoke against the amendment, and voted to lay it on the table, they preferred to seem to be in favor of the amendment, so that they can use its failure to be adopted as a stump argument showing the Democrats to be against trusts, and the Republicans to be for them. As a matter of cold hard fact, the Pettigrew amendment would, if it were a law, create more trusts and cause more havoc to American producers and manufacturers than any law that was ever on the statute books. Under its provisions any three men could at any time force any line of manufactured articles or products on the free list by simply forming a trust to deal in those goods. The Republican Senators are just as anxious as anybody can be to curb the power of the trusts, but they do not intend to give them more power in legislation supposed to be against them, either through haste, ignorance or design.

Jerry Simpson quit making a monkey of himself by trying to play parliamentary tactics against Speaker Reed, and hurried to Kansas, not because he was tired playing monkey—he would rather be in the newspapers as a monkey than not be there at all—but but because there is a populist plot being worked in his district to keep him from being re-nominated for Congress. According to republican advices, it doesn't make any difference who gets the populist nomination in the "Big Seventh" district of Kansas, as the district intends sending a Republican to the next House.

Mr. Calhoun returned to Washington this week, bringing with him a detailed written report of his observations in Cuba, prepared to supplement the verbal report he made to President McKinley when he first returned from Cuba. Mr. Calhoun has not made and will not make any recommendations as to Cuba. His mission was to investigate and report upon existing conditions, and it has now been completed.

The cheekiest thing of the session is the attempt of certain Democrats to give the Wilson tariff law the credit for the increased receipts of the government from importations during the past three months, when everybody knows that the increase is due solely to the advance importations that are being made to escape the increased duties in the republican tariff. Unfortunately no practical way of preventing the profit being realized on these advance importations has been devised, as it seems certain, that the House retroactive clause will not do it. These increased importations are bad for everybody except the men who make them. It is therefore surprising that Democrats can be found with so little judgment as to think, or even pretend to think, them creditable.

The Senate having passed the most disputed portions of the tariff bill will rapidly dispose of the rest of the bill, as it is now meeting at 11 a. m., and putting in six hours of solid work daily.

Tried and True.

Thousands have tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion, and sick headache, and have found it true to the claim made for it, viz: that it is the best remedy now before the good people for the relief of stomach troubles. Trial sizes 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1.00.—For sale by L. Fournier.

The Philadelphia Inquirer takes off the discouraged howlers about "no prosperity" as men without reason. They are like "a farmer who would not give seed time to grow, an inventor who smashed his machine without trying it, a soldier who quit at sight of the enemy, a preacher who burned his books, because the world wasn't better."

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough, resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that prevented her from sleeping, more or less for five years, and your White Wine of Tar Syrup has cured them all." For sale by L. Fournier.

Democratic leaders in the line of States through which Mr. Bryan proposes to trail westward from New York in his new speech-making tour remember with some anxiety the fact, that more than three-fourths of the States which he visited last fall went republican by increased majorities.

A Good Memory

often saves money and also good health. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion or any form of stomach trouble remember to take home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and health will be restored to you. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses) 10c large size 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Farmers are cultivating their corn. B. F. Sherman is on the gain fast. He is able to walk some.

Mr. J. K. Bates enjoyed a visit from his father-in-law, over Sunday.

White frost in this vicinity, Monday morning, but no damage done.

There are prospects of a large school picnic in the woods, near the Sherman school house.

R. E. and P. S. visited friends on the plains, Sunday. By all appearance they had a splendid trip.

The meeting, Sunday, was largely attended, and we were pleased to see the smiling face of B. Wilkinson.

C. B. Tompkins starts building the bicycle track, between Frederic and Grayling. A pretty good job, Claude.

One of our neighbors, and a couple of other gentlemen went to the North Branch for trout, last Saturday. Quite a distance, John?

Our pugilists better be more careful of their hands, and not hurt the stores they strike, also be careful not to fall down in the skirmish.

A number of our neighbors drove to the Gilbert settlement, to attend a dance, and report an elegant time. W. H. Cash acted as floor manager.

School Mam of district No. 5 exerted more than sufficient strength for ringing the bell, and broke the shaft. Phillip L. went to school house, to repair, but could do nothing. SCRIBBLER.

United States Postoffice.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 24, 1892. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with that common scourge—"La Grippe," and had violent paroxysms of coughing, from which I could get no relief until upon the recommendation of Rev. E. L. Odle I bought a 25c bottle of your White Wine of Tar, which afforded immediate relief. I have taken two bottles and now consider myself cured, and I always recommend it to all my friends who are similarly afflicted, for I know it to be good.

Very truly yours &c.
ERNEST NICHOLSON, P. M.

We are in receipt of Michigan Farmers' Institute Bulletin No. 3, a book of 275 pages, giving a report of the work done at Farmers' Institutes during the past winter. A large portion of the book is taken up with a very interesting and complete report of the large Round-up Farmers' Institute held at St. Louis last March. In addition to this is a series of lectures on "The Soil," by Dr. R. C. Kedzie of the Agricultural College, which lectures alone are well worth the cost of joining the Institute Society. One of the strong features of the book are the quotations from many of the best local papers read at the various Institutes. Besides this there is a complete report of the superintendent, conductors and secretaries, reports from each institute held last winter, together with attendance at each meeting, and officers of the different Institute societies. The Superintendent of Institutes informs us that these books will be shipped to the secretaries of the various county Institute societies, by whom they will be distributed. Each paid up member of a county Institute society is entitled to, and should insist upon, receiving from the secretary one of these books. Such members can get their books by calling on the Secretary of our county Institute society, Mr. Henry Fournier.

No Gripping or Pains.

ARROWWITTE, Ill., Jan. 27, '97. Dear Sir:—I have been bothered for 15 years with constipation, and I have tried many preparations during that time. I commenced using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the fall of 1895, and unhesitatingly say, it is the best remedy I have ever found for my trouble. No gripping or pains after taking.

Yours &c.
WM. HURT.

For sale by L. Fournier.

MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SHOES.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on THE DOLLAR.

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS, or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE.

Every article bought of us, guaranteed, or money refunded.

Yours for good Goods and Low Prices,

JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NEW MARKET! D. & C.



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT, and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUENAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, - Michigan.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyacinth Charnier and Esther Charnier, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, dated the 5th day of July, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on pages 46 and 47, on the 5th day of August, 1891, and such mortgage having elected to enforce the same, by public sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots 15 and 16, Block number eleven (11) of Hadley's second addition to the village of Grayling, Michigan, containing 40-45-50-60-70-80-90-100-110-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-6170-6180-6190-6200-6210-6220-6230-6240-6250-6260-6270-6280-6290-6300-6310-6320-6330-6340-6350-6360-6370-6380-6390-6400-6410-6420-6430-6440-6450-6460-6470-6480-6490-6500-6510-6520-6530-6540-6550-6560-6570-6580-6590-6600-6610-6620-6630-6640-6650-6660-6670-6680-6690-6700-6710-6720-6730-6740-6750-6760-6770-6780-6790-6800-6810-6820-6830-6840-6850-6860-6870-6880-6890-6900-6910-6920-6930-6940-6950-6960-6970-6980-6990-7000-7010-7020-7030-7040-7050-7060-7070-7080-7090-7100-7110-7120-7130-7140-7150-7160-7170-7180-7190-7200-7210-7220-7230-7240-7250-7260-7270-7280-7290-7300-7310-7320-7330-7340-7350-7360-7370-7380-7390-7400-7410-7420-7430-7440-7450-7460-7470-7480-7490-7500-7510-7520-7530-7540-7550-7560-7570-7580-7590-7600-7610-7620-7630-7640-7650-7660-7670-7680-7690-7700-7710-7720-7730-7740-7750-7760-7770-7780-7790-7800-7810-7820-7830-7840-7850-7860-7870-7880-7890-7900-7910-7920-7930-7940-7950-7960-7970-7980-7990-8000-8010-8020-8030-8040-8050-8060-8070-8080-8090-8100-8110-8120-8130-8140-8150-8160-8170-8180-8190-8200-8210-8220-8230-8240-8250-8260-8270-8280-8290-8300-8310-8320-8330-8340-8350-8360-8370-8380-8390-8400-8410-8420-8430-8440-8450-8460-8470-8480-8490-8500-8510-8520-8530-8540-8550-8560-8570-8580-8590-8600-8610-8620-8630-8640-8650-8660-8670-8680-8690-8700-8710-8720-8730-8740-8750-8760-8770-8780-8790-8800-8810-8820-8830-8840-8850-8860-8870-8880-8890-8900-8910-8920-8930-8940-8950-8960-8970-8980-8990-9000-9010-9020-9030-9040-9050-9060-9070-9080-9090-9100-9110-9120-9130-9140-9150-9160-9170-9180-9190-9200-9210-9220-9230-9240-9250-9260-9270-9280-9290-9300-9310-9320-9330-9340-9350-9360-9370-9380-9390-9400-9410-9420-9430-9440-9450-9460-9470-9480-9490-9500-9510-9520-9530-9540-9550-9560-9570-9580-9590-9600-9610-9620-9630-9640-9650-9660-9670-9680-9690-9700-9710-9720-9730-9740-9750-9760-9770-9780-9790-9800-9810-9820-9830-9840-9850-9860-9870-9880-9890-9900-9910-9920-9930-9940-9950-9960-9970-9980-9990-10000-10010-10020-10030-10040-10050-10060-10070-10080-10090-10100-10110-10120-10130-10140-10150-10160-10170-10180-10190-10200-10210-10220-10230-10240-10250-10260-10270-10280-10290-10300-10310-10320-10330-10340-10350-10360-10370-10380-10390-10400-10410-10420-10430-10440-10450-10460-10470-10480-10490-10500-10510-10520-10530-10540-10550-10560-10570-10580-10590-10600-10610-10620-10630-10640-10650-10660-10670-10680-10690-10700-10710-10720-10730-10740-10750-10760-10770-10780-10790-10800-10810-10820-10830-10840-10850-10860-10870-10880-10890-10900-10910-10920-10930-10940-10950-10960-10970-10980-10990-11000-11010-11020-11030-11040-11050-11060-11070-11080-11090-11100-11110-11120-11130-11140-11150-11160-11170-11180-11190-11200-11210-11220-11230-11240-11250-11260-11270-11280-11290-11300-11310-11320-11330-11340-11350-11360-11370-11380-11390-11400-11410-11420-11430-11440-11450-11460-11470-11480-11490-11500-11510-11520-11530-11540-11550-11560-11570-11580-11590-11600-11610-11620-11630-11640-11650-11660-11670-11680-11690-11700-11710-11720-11730-11740-11750-11760-11770-11780-11790-11800-11810-11820-11830-11840-11850-11860-11870-11880-11890-11900-11910-11920-11930-11940-11950-11960-11970-11980-11990-12000-12010-12020-12030-12040-12050-12060-12070-12080-12090-12100-12110-12120-12130-12140-12150-12160-12170-12180-12190-12200-12210-12220-12230-12240-12250-12260-12270-12280-12290-12300-12310-12320-12330-12340-12350-12360-12370-12380-12390-12400-12410-12420-12430-12440-12450-12460-12470-12480-12490-12500-12510-12520-12530-12540-12550-12560-12570-12580-12590-12600-12610-12620-12630-12640-12650-12660-12670-12680-12690-12700-12710-12720-1273

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new 'Ad'.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Choice Beef and Pork Steaks at Sobanski & Co's market.

J. Burton, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

David Ryckman, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. E. & Co.

C. D. Vincent, of Center Plains, was in town Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

C. Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Fresh Vegetables every other day, at the Central Market.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

Low prices rule at the Central Market, Comer's old stand.

Advertised Letters—Mrs. J. Gurney, James Hazard, Miss Katie Reynolds.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. E. & Co's.

John Staley, on his last trip down the river caught a trout that was 21 inches in length. Next.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

The infant child of Mr. Jensen, the painter, died on Sunday, and was buried on Monday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

The Junior Epworth League, of the M. E. Church, had a picnic at Portage Lake, Saturday.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

The Lewiston Base Ball Club and band of that place, will celebrate the Fourth in Cheboygan.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nerve for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Sheriff Chalke went to Maple Forest, Monday, to look after his potato patch.

John Hanna, Supervisor of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Monday.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

A teachers' Institute for Crawford County will be held in Grayling some time in August.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Miss Sadie Murphy, returned from a three weeks visit with her sister, at Fife Lake, Sunday evening.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

J. E. McKnight drove over to Fife Lake, last Sunday morning, and returned in the evening.

Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a new line of Refrigerators, at S. E. & Co's.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

F. Deckrow went to South Branch, Tuesday morning, to put down a tubular well for L. H. Richardson.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, June 26th.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 26th., at the usual hour.

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of charge, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 26th., at the usual hour.

Use Bordell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

DIED—Tuesday June 22d., of Cancer, Mrs. Karen Michelson, wife of Jens Michelson, of this village, aged 67 years.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flour of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

C. A. Ingerson has secured the appointment of deputy oil inspector, for this district.

A Fourth of July Pic-Nic will be held at the residence of H. Feldhauser in Blaine township, July 5th. Everybody invited.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. He has put in 22 acres of crops, and expects a bountiful harvest.

Dogs and Sheep. Dogs are ahead. They killed 7 of our sheep Tuesday morning, and we only killed one dog, but we hope for more.

Misses Lizzie Mantz and Frances Kneeland, of Lewiston, went to Milwaukee, last week, for a visit with relatives.

Blacksmith Francis has his new residence up and enclosed, and is fast rushing it to completion. It presents a very nice appearance.—Atlanta Tribune.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Bay View Camp Meeting will open this year on July 13th, and close on July 19th. The Bay View Assembly will open July 21st, and close on August 18th.

Miss Nellie Hartwick returned from Notre Dame College, South Bend, Ind., last Saturday, where she has been for the past year, attending school.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

The entertainment given by the Epworth League at the church, last Friday evening, was entertaining, but in the way of adding to their finances, a failure.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. K. Wright went to Oden, Monday, to arrange the cottage for the reception of his family, who will spend a part of the heated term there.

Rev. S. G. Taylor, of Cheboygan, was in town, Tuesday, in the interest of the Epworth League Convention, to be held in that city in July. He made us a pleasant call.

Mrs. Wm. M. Woodworth, accompanied Miss Inman, of Gaylord, to her home, last week, and stayed over until Tuesday, to take part in a Musical, given in that town, Monday evening.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flower, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flower of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

There will be a 4th of July picnic in the grove south of Forbush's corner, in Maple Forest, July 5th, 1897. Everybody come, and bring a lunch basket. Ice-Cream and other luxuries will be served. There will be a program prepared for the occasion.

The members of Grayling Chapter O. E. S. gave Miss Hall a farewell party at the residence of Mr. R. P. Forbes, last Saturday Evening. The attendance was numerous, a pleasant time was had, and Miss Hall was presented with a fine recognition pin of the order.

Commencement exercises will be held in the new Opera House, to-morrow evening, and those of our citizens who fail to attend, will miss a rare treat in the exercises in general and more especially in the address, as it is not often that so talented an orator as Col. Gardner, visits our city.

Congressman Crump says there are seven democratic postmasters in the tenth district who are defaulters, and that one of them is behind \$700 in his accounts with the government. He will endeavor to get that sort of postmasters out, and put honest Republicans in their places without delay.—Atlanta Tribune.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The show of Matt Wikom is in town, to day.

John Rasmussen returned from Ann Arbor, Sunday morning.

Master Freddie Alexander is expected home from Ann Arbor, to-morrow.

If you want nice Cabbage plants, call on William Woodburn, who has them for sale.

Mrs. W. F. Benkelman will leave on Saturday morning, for Sarnia, for a visit with her parents.

Miss Maude Staley who has been attending school at Grand Haven, returned home, Monday.

Miss Bertha Clark, who has been teaching in the school at Negaunee, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Masters.

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish are they who have not Foley's Colic Cure as a safe guard in the family.—L. Fournier.

One Joseph Lamond was arrested Tuesday, on complaint for assault with intent. At the examination yesterday he was held for trial at the Circuit Court, and bail fixed at \$200.

Do You Travel?

If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure, a sure preventive of bowel complaints occasioned by change of water or climate. 25c. L. Fournier.

The records of the weather bureau show that the mean temperature for May was 49 degrees, being about the same as the average for the past 25 years. The highest temperature was 80, and the lowest 34. The total rainfall was 5.43 inches, being much above the average, which is 3.48. The rainfall in May, 1897, was exceeded but three times in twenty-five years.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Fournier.

Circulars have been issued by the Michigan department, G. A. [R.], describing the route and giving information relative to the trip to the national encampment at Buffalo, next August. The special headquarters train will leave Detroit at 11 p. m., Monday Aug. 29th, arriving at Buffalo, in time for breakfast. The trip will be over the Michigan Central. The rate of fare will be 1 cent per mile each way. Tickets will be good going Aug. 21st, 22d, 23d, and to return from August 24th to 31st inclusive. Sleeping car accommodations will be provided at reasonable rates.

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes, August 10th, 1891: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and to day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities." L. Fournier.

Li Hung Chang's secretary has recently written to The Century Co. expressing the pleasure the Viceroy is taking in General Horace Porter's articles "Campaigning with Grant," now appearing in The Century. Mr. Porter, the Secretary, says: "His Excellency has had read to him General Porter's articles on General Grant, and has been greatly interested in studying the character of his great friend during the greatest of his campaigns for the preservation of the Union. It is a rare privilege to read of such deeds related so eloquently by one who honorably participated in them."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Burned Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chittiburns, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

In an historical article recalling the destruction of our National capital by the British forces in 1814, Clifford Howard in the July Ladies Home Journal will show that Dolly Madison, the most beloved and popular woman of her day, was courageous and fearless in the face of grave danger. In the stampede from Washington, that preceded the invasion by the British troops, Dolly Madison was the last to seek safety in flight, and her final act before quitting the White House, as the enemy advanced, was to seize the Declaration of Independence and carry it with her to a place of safety. As the White House was immediately afterward looted and burned by the British, Mr. Howard declares that but for brave Dolly Madison the priceless parchment would have been destroyed.

Hosiery! HOSIERY!



Not Leather, but wear like Leather.

The best Stockings in the world for Boys. See our line before you purchase your Summer Hosiery.

Our Line of Shirt Waists Can't be Beat.

LACE CURTAINS 98 CENTS A PAIR.

HEADQUARTERS for FOOTWEAR of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Men's Wool Pants that Never Wear Out, and Warranted not to Rip.

Great Bargains in GROCERIES, at the Store of

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The Hoo-Hoos want Mayor Gilchrist, of Alpena, for Vicegerant of this State. This is a high honor, but our hustling Mayor has troubles of his own, and can not see his way clear to accept.—Alp. Pioneer.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alternative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and 1c. per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

West Branch is to have a Last factory that will employ from 20 to 30 men, and use up about 2,000,000 feet of Maple timber annually. The contracts have all been made, and the factory is a sure thing. It is to be removed from Hartford, in the southern part of the State, where the supply of the timber is getting short.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Vogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. E. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Arizona, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment, it has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The annual Epworth League Convention for the Bay City District, will be held at Cheboygan, July 2d, 3d, and 4th. Great preparations have been made by its citizens to entertain all, who may attend, and make it the most successful ever held in the district. An excursion on the Straits will be given.

A brother editor mournfully chants the following dirge: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, the water floweth, the farmer soweth, the subscriber oweth, and the Lord knoweth that we are in need of our dues. So come a runnin' ere we go a gunnin', we're not fannin', this thing of dunnin' gives us the blues."

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

Geo. W. Smalley will contribute an article on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales" to the July Ladies' Home Journal. It is said that Mr. Smalley gives a uniquely interesting close view of the prince, touching in detail upon his great personal popularity in England, and the reasons therefore, his love of sports, his pastimes, his social duties and diversions, and showing him as an affectionate son, a devoted husband, a loving father and brother.

NO DOUBT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS!

AND WE ARE THE ONES

THAT ARE GIVING THEM, and will continue to

GIVE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Light Calico, per yard, | .08 | Men's Hdkfs., white, four for | .25 |
| Gingham, per yard, | .04 | " Fancy Dress Shirts, | .39 |
| Ladies Vests, each, | .04 | " Dress Pants, a Bargain, | 1.75 |
| Ladies Hose, per pair, | .04 | Ladies Shirt Waists, at cost, | |
| Wide Lace, per yard, | .07 | and less than cost. | |
| White Percales, per yard, | .05 | Ladies Wrappers, | .50 |
| All widths Ribbons, all shades, | .10 | Ladies Capes, | .98 |
| Ladies Hats, | .25 | Mens' Suits, | 2.59 |
| Ladies' Oxford shoes, per pair, | .72 | Mens' Dress Suit, black, all wool | 6.59 |
| Ladies Fine Shoes, worth 1.75, | 1.29 | Boys' Knee Pants, | .15 |
| " " " 3.00, | 2.25 | Boys' Shirt Waists, | .25 |
| Mens' " " 1.50, | .98 | Boys' Suits, | .98 |
| " Dress " 2.00, | 1.57 | Boys Straw Hats, | .15 |
| " " " 3.00, | 2.00 | All wool Serge | .25 |
| " Unlaundered Shirts, | .37 | Ladies Collars, two for | .25 |
| " Fine Hose, 3 pairs, | .25 | Lawns | .5 |
| " Dress Hats, worth 1.50, | .98 | Center Tables, to close, | .50 |
| Mens' Working Pants, extra, | .89 | Nice Rocking Chairs, | .98 |
| " Overalls, worth .75, | .50 | Shirt Waists, worth 50c, | .35 |
| " Jackets, | .25 | \$1.00 Ladies' Shirt Waists, | .75 |
| " Summer Underwear, suit, | .50 | \$1.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists, | .98 |
| | | Crochet Silk, worth 25c | .15 |

Also hundreds of other Bargains which we will offer this month. So do not wait but come and get your wants at once, as we will save you money.

Mail Orders Strictly attended to.

JOE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat,
CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

CHAS. SOBANSKI & Co., Prop's.

We have just opened a shop at Comer's old stand in Grayling, with a full stock of Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats, Fish, Game and Cysters.

Vegetables and Fruits in Season. We quote the following cash prices:

Beef Steer, 8 to 10c Beef Steaks, 8 to 10c
Beef Roasts, 8 to 10c Pork Steaks, 8 to 10c
Pork Roasts, 8 to 10c Bologna Sausage, 8c
Frankfort Sausage, 10c Pork Sausage, 10c
Hams, 12c Shoulders, 10c
Pic-Nic Hams, 8c Bacon, 8c
Kettle Rendered Lard, 7c

Highest cash price paid for hides and best cattle.

Having had many years experience in this business, we are sure we can give you the benefits in the way of prompt and efficient service, courteous treatment, the best meat money can buy at the lowest living prices. Such inducements are made winners. Call and see for yourselves.

CHAS. SOBANSKI & CO.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

After several years of struggle the salvation army has abandoned West Bay City. The officers state the people are so tough, that there is no use trying to save them, so they moved headquarters over to Bay City.

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These eggs are from pure blood fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

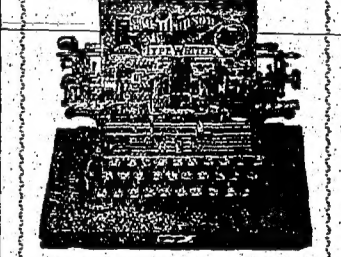
GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

Agents of the Michigan Central have received advices authorizing the lowest rate from this section ever made, \$28.90 from Detroit to San Francisco, and where the round trip is made even a lower rate can be obtained by the purchase of a round trip ticket to Chicago in connection with a one way ticket to the Coast (no round trips being sold from Chicago), but returning a low rate from San Francisco to Chicago of \$25.00 is made on certain dates. Going tickets are sold for night trains June 25th and all trains except the North Shore Limited, on June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 2d and 3d. Very low rates will also be made on these dates to Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, etc.—Det. Journal.

THE MUNSON

—IS THE—

Best Writing Machine.



The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence, Controlled by no Trust, or Combine.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel.

Light swinging Carriage.

Steel Crossing Plate.

Writing in Sight.

Standard Key Board, 90 Characters.

The most speedy, easy to operate.

Simple in Construction.

Especially guaranteed by us in writing for five years, from date of purchase.

Address for particulars

THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO., MANUFACTURERS, 240-244 West Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Cor. Bates and Grand Streets, DETROIT, MICH.

Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Ave. Elevators, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floors, Etc.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop's.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

WEST BRANCH GREEN HOUSE.

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents each. Fuchsias at same price. Ivy Geraniums at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the following prices: Hydrangea Grandiflora, 15c, 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis paniculata grows 50 feet in a season, very hardy, 10c each. Any other plants at catalogue prices.

Will have ready from May 15th to June 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per doz., or 25 cents per box. Also bedding plants for flowers or foliage, at the following prices per dozen: Geraniums, 25 to 50 cents; Fuchsias, 10 to 25; Fever Ferns, 10; Colons, 25; Verbena, 25; Golden Feather, 15.

Seeds or plants sent by mail; write us what you want.

LOTTIE WILLOBEE, Florist.

West Branch, Michigan.

MASON-DIXON LINE.

POPULAR ERROR AS TO ORIGINAL CAUSE OF EXISTENCE.

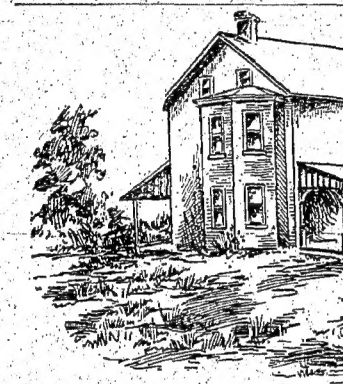
Marked Out Before the Revolutionary War, in 1763-7, to Mark the Pennsylvania and Maryland Boundaries—Run by Two London Surveyors.

Famous Boundary Line. For years there existed a supposition that Mason and Dixon's line was the line dividing the slave-holding from the non-slave-holding States. Time and again it was referred to as such by speakers on the floor of Congress, and it is one of the most widely quoted geographical lines in America. The line was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, mathematicians and surveyors, of London, between the years 1763 and 1767, for the purpose of settling the disputed boundaries between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. These questions arose from misstatements in the original grants of the provinces, resulting in disputes between William Penn and Lord Baltimore. In 1762 an agreement was entered into by representatives of the proprietors respecting the boundaries of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.



INITIAL MONUMENT OF CIRCLE, OF NEW CASTLE, DEL.

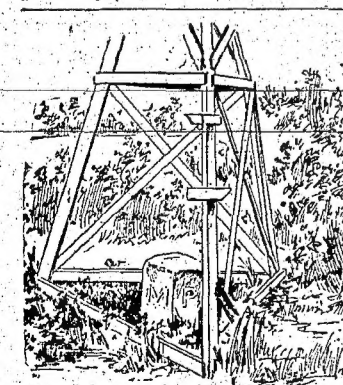
ware, the first and last named provinces then in the possession of Penn's family. The difficulty of tracing the curved line between these two provinces was the occasion of the work afterward executed by Mason and Dixon. Penn, in 1680, was interested in an application he had made for a grant of land, and had suggested to Sir John Werden, agent for the Duke of York,



OLD STONE HOUSE AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF MARYLAND.

brother of Charles II., that his Lordship reserve the territory twelve miles north of New Castle, Del., the Duke having expressed a desire to retain the land twenty or thirty miles north of the same town. The distance agreed upon was twelve miles. Penn's representatives soon afterward entered on the plantation, when they discovered that Lord Baltimore's patent, if continued to the fortieth degree of latitude, would embrace the site of Philadelphia, and leave the province barren. The Duke of York, hoping to right matters, gave Penn a deed for New Castle, and the plantation twelve miles around it, in 1682. A second instrument conveyed to Penn all of the plantation from New Castle southward to Cape Henlopen. Lord Baltimore's protest against such disposals of territory in his charter reached the Duke, who had now succeeded to his brother on the throne. In 1685 the King's Council, hoping to right the objections of Baltimore, decided upon the following: That for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake on the other, be divided into equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania by charter, and that the one-half thereof lying toward the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea be adjudged to belong to his Majesty, and the other half to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter.

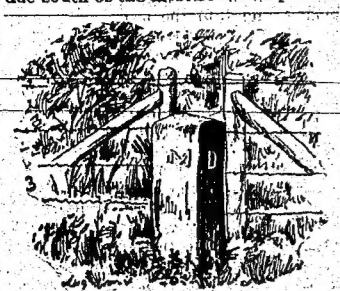
The 1762 agreement entered into by the sons of William Penn and Charles Lord Baltimore, great-grandson of the pioneer patentee of the Province of



INITIAL MONUMENT OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Maryland, which accounts for the noticeable boundaries of Delaware, follows: "That a semi-circle should be drawn at twelve English statute miles around New Castle, agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn in 1682; that an east and west line should be drawn beginning at Cape Henlopen, which was admitted to be below Cape Cornelius (the present Cape Henlopen), and running westward to the exact middle of the peninsula; that from the exact middle of the peninsula, between the two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the end of the line intersecting it in the latitude of Cape Henlopen, a line should be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semicircle at New

Castle drawn with the radius of twelve English statute miles; whether such a line should take a due north course or not; that after the said northward line should touch the New-Castle semicircle it should be run further northward until it reached the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles due south of the most southern part of



TRIANGULAR MONUMENT AT JUNCTION OF THREE STATES.

the City of Philadelphia; that from the northern point of such line a due west line should be run, at least for the present, across the Susquehanna River, the twenty-five miles beyond it and to the western limits of Pennsylvania, when occasion and the improvements of the country should require; that that part of the due west line not actually run, though imaginary, should be considered to be the true boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The appointment of Commissioners followed, who ran lines for the New-Castle circle in 1762, 1769, 1769 and 1769. In some instances the Commissioners were extravagant, it being recorded that the body of 1760 had several items of expenses: "A hoghead of port wine, eleven gallons of spirits, and forty-two gallons of rum, costing in all £27, 12s 6d." On July 4, 1760, an agreement, based on the decision of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, handed down in 1750, was signed by the representatives of the lands in question, and three years were spent in settling the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware. The Commissioners ran the east and west peninsula line, the twelve-mile circle in part, and established the tangent point in the periphery of the circle. Their progress was so disappointingly slow to

the proprietaries that they dissolved existing relations and engaged Mason and Dixon to finish the work. They were "to mark, run out, settle, fix, and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines and boundaries, as were mentioned in the several articles or commissions, and were not completed. They were to receive, in addition to support, 10s 6d each per day coming and returning and a guinea daily while in this country. On November 15,



MILESTONES. FIVE-MILE STONES.

1768, they arrived, and soon afterward they had an observatory erected in the southern part of Philadelphia, which was probably the first of the kind in this country. Mason and Dixon found the New-Castle circle run by previous surveyors of assistance to them, and in the fall of 1764 they caused a stone to be planted, fixing the northeast corner of Maryland.

This point was in latitude 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds, and on this parallel they proceeded due westward, making vistas 8 yards wide through the forests, in the middle of which posts were set up that marked the line of the parallel run. The work continued until within thirty-six miles of the entire distance to be run, when an Indian warpath in the forest was noticed. For some time the Indians through whose territory the line extended had been in a state of unrest, and the Indian guides of Mason and Dixon told them it was the desire of the Six Nations that the surveys should cease at the warpath. The surveyors returned to Philadelphia, and, reporting the facts to the Commissioners, were discharged in December, 1767. In November, 1769, Col. Alexander McClean, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, ran the remainder of the line, which was verified by astronomical observation and permanently marked in 1784. As requested by the Commissioners, Mason and Dixon erected at the end of each mile a stone with a P on one side and an M on the other, and at the end of each fifth mile a stone bearing the arms of the Penns on one side and those of the Baltimores on the side opposite.

The stones, of the limestone, came from England, and their capacity to resist action of the weather is remarkable. One of the fifth-mile stones is on the farm of William Brown, a few miles south of Oxford, Pa., and the contents of arms of the pioneer proprietors are traceable, although exposed for over a century. Stones were set up in the west as Shickling Hill, about 132 miles from the northeast corner of Maryland. As the means of transporting them beyond that point were meager, the further use of stones was abandoned. The continuation of the

line was marked by piles of stone about six feet high as far as the summit of the Alleghenies, beyond which points were planted and surrounded by stones. It is said the original stone set at the northeast corner of Maryland was accidentally broken and the pieces mended by leaden bands.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war the lead was taken from the stone by Continental patriots and made into bullets. The upper part of the stone fell and was lost, the lower part became covered with earth, as it was situated in a ravine. For many years the supposition existed, that no marking stone was visible, that the three States, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, came together at that point. In 1840 the Governors of these States appointed J. P. Eyre of Pennsylvania, H. G. Key of Maryland, and G. R. Riddle of Delaware, to locate the spot formerly occupied by the missing corner-stone. The assistance of Col. J. D. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was obtained, and the site of the missing stone found. The buried portion of the original stone was unearthed by men while sinking a hole for the new stone to be erected. The old one was buried and a substantial mark of Brandywine granite reared, it being about one foot square, with P and M on the sides.

On the brow of the hill sloping down to the ravine, which contains the stone, a waterbrook and profusion of wild flowers, stands an old stone house. Near by was the famous "Backwoods Academy," an institution founded by Alexander Terrell, who taught many students from the adjoining States.

The tongue of land extending from Pennsylvania down between Maryland and Delaware is a topographical curiosity. At the upper part it is about 4,100 feet wide between Pennsylvania and Delaware, extends southward about three and a half miles, tapers to a point of intersection of the three States, and contains about 500 acres. The land is a portion of London Britain Township, Chester County, Pa., but Delaware claims it as a part of White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County. She has "always exercised jurisdiction over it, treating her boundary as extending to the northeast corner of Maryland. The land is taxed in Delaware, the inhabitants vote as citizens of that State, and offenses committed therein are punished by her courts, while, on the other hand, Pennsylvania has never exercised any authority over it." This singular condition of affairs is probably owing to errors made by the pioneer surveyors who ran the lines.

The circle of New Castle has been repeatedly the line of confusion with citizens residing close to it, the difficulty arising on account of the assessment and payment of taxes. To avoid this acts were passed a few years ago by the Legislatures of this State and Delaware authorizing a commission from each Commonwealth to "examine, survey and re-establish the boundary line" etc. The Commissioners of Pennsylvania were the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Robert E. Monaghan and William H. Miller. Delaware's commission was composed of the Hon. Thomas P. Bayard, the Hon. J. H. Hoffecker, and Dr. B. L. Lewis. The work was completed by the joint commission in 1893. The initial monument is of Brandywine granite, quarried in Delaware. The terminal point, near the Delaware River, is of gneiss. They are marked with the names Pennsylvania and Delaware, north and south sides, respectively, and other inscriptions. Each stone is set 4½ feet in the earth, and firmly secured by cement. The twenty-one mile stones and twenty-two half-mile stones are of gneiss, and are properly marked. The triangular stone at the junction of the three States is marked P, M and D, respectively, and carries the names of the Commissioners, who refixed it in 1840.

Chinaman in a Box. If Sam Yick will apply for it, he can easily obtain from the postal authorities a diploma for being the subject of celestial they have ever had to deal with.

For weeks he robbed the mails at San Francisco, Cal., without detection, for ten months he evaded the active search that was made for him, and finally he had himself boxed up as freight and right under the eyes of customs and postal officials shipped aboard a Chinese steamship and so safely reached the flowery kingdom.

It was early in 1896 that the postal authorities began to suspect Yick of robbing the mails, and Jan. 17 an attempt was made to arrest him. Yick was warned by his friends, however, and escaped. He made his way to the interior of the State somewhere and remained concealed for about ten months. At the end of that time a friend made up his mind to go to China and Yick concluded to go with him. But he was so well known and the postal authorities were so active in the search for him that he did not dare risk any ordinary disguises. Even to attempt to get to San Francisco was attended with danger. In this predicament he had himself boxed up and shipped by rail. He was entered at the custom house for export as freight and put aboard one of the outgoing steamers. When safely out at sea his friend, who was aboard as one of the passengers, helped him to get out of his packing case and he made the rest of the trip in comfort.

But just how his friend managed to see that the box was kept right side up with care while it was being handled in the process of shipment and was not sloped away in the lower part of the hold with tons and tons of freight on top of him is one of the mysteries that have not yet been cleared up. It seems, however, that he did, for word has been received that he arrived safely on the other side, and is now drinking tea and eating birds' nests with rice in Canton in the elegant leisure his stealings afford him.

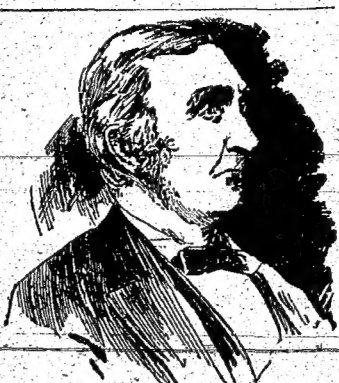
Lions Affected by Weather. A peculiarity noticed by the keepers out at the Zoo is that bad weather reflects lions just as it does human beings. A rainy day will make them limp and listless, and a glimpse of sunshine makes them happy as crickets. Bad weather, however, does not prevent them from remembering when meat time is at hand, and they are as restless as young kittens till their food is forthcoming.

When some people smile they seem to say: "When I smile they all love me."

A CHICAGO PIONEER.

The Late Matthew Laflin, Who Made Money in Many Ventures.

One of Chicago's pioneers, Matthew Laflin, died recently, and his career furnishes an example of how some American fortunes have been made. He began life as a poor boy and his close found him worth \$5,000,000. He was born in Southwick, Mass., in 1803 and as a boy learned how to make powder, his father conducting a small magazine. After clerking in grocery stores for a time, he started a powder business with his brother, Roland, they buying and selling what their father produced. Finally they established powder mills of their own in Canton, Conn., and Saugerties, N. Y. The Saugerties venture was a great success. In 1837 Matthew went West to sell explosives and determined to locate at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, establishing himself in active practice.



MATTHEW LAFLIN.

lishing branches of the Saugerties powder mills at Milwaukee, St. Louis and other places, which he looked after, while his brother continued in charge of the home plant, which gained worldwide fame.

Fifty years ago Mr. Laflin got out of the powder business and took up real estate. He bought extensively. In 1850 he paid \$900 for nine acres near Chicago. This land subsequently became part of the city and Mr. Laflin eventually sold it for more than \$400,000. He built the first stock yards in Chicago. His liberality benefited the city, for he gave to the Laflin Memorial Building in Lincoln Park and subscribed \$75,000 toward the establishment of the Academy of Sciences.

GREECE'S JOAN OF ARC.

Woman Who Took the Field Against the Turks Is Only 17 Years Old.

Helene Constantinides, the Greek Amazon, is the daughter of an Athenian dentist settled at Tiflis. She went as a volunteer to Epirus with the company of Bozzaris, a descendant of the famous Marco. She wore the regular uniform, as shown in the picture, and carried a gun. She has very cheeks and long, glossy hair, which she allows to hang about her shoulders. Helene is only 17 years of age. When she marched out of Athens at the head of the company, carrying a flag, thousands lined the streets to see her, and flowers rained from the windows. She has known the use of firearms from childhood and shoots better than nine out of ten of



HELENE CONSTANTINIDES.

her male comrades. When asked why she did not go as nurse or vivandiere, she replied: "I am going to kill Turks."

New Mineral Substance.

Manjak is a new mineral substance found in the Island of Barbados, which is used as an intensifier of the illuminating power of coal gas. Its illumination, to the electrician, however, lies in the fact that it possesses many of the properties of an ideal insulator for electric wires. It is of a black color, and has a high luster and a bright, conchoidal fracture, resembling in appearance finely broken pitch. It is found very near and sometimes upon the surface of the ground in seams varying from one foot to two feet in thickness, running usually at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in close proximity to rocks. It is supposed to have been formed by the drying up and consolidation of petroleum oil, which is found in abundance in the same localities and is often seen oozing out of the ground or floating down the streams. In composition it is not unlike Trinidad pitch, the Utah "gileonite" and the Mexican "albertite." The analysis of the best quality manjak is stated to be moisture, 2.68; volatile organic matter, 70.85; non-volatile organic matter, 26.97; mineral matter, 0.18.

Born, Not Made.

If a writer has not the inborn gift of telling a story he can never interest his readers, though his style be of the best. A well-written book is one thing, an entertaining book another. If heaven has made a man a story teller, no deluge of cures of style, or Scott's, will prevent people from reading him. Who taught Miss Braddon? Who "made" Miss Bronte? Nobody, as far as we are aware, instructed Mr. Kipling. M. Guy de Maupassant alone went to a private tutor, M. Flaubert, and we have no doubt that Flaubert should have improved under his pupil. Miss Austen was a mere chit when she wrote "Pride and Prejudice." She had never heard any dull, pedantic twaddle about "a science of human nature," any more than the Maid of Orleans had attended the Sorbonne. She was born with humor.

taste, insight and genius—qualities which told little manuals cannot bestow. The story teller is a story teller, as Scott was, from infancy. True, a very stupid man, by collecting grimy anecdotes and retelling them in an affected jargon, may get other stupid penmen to praise him, but "as for reading him, it is impossible and cannot be done." When Fielding took up his quill, he had no model or master, only a competent classical education—and genius. Yet Fielding remains the king of his art, undethroned by all pretensions.

OLDEST PHYSICIAN IN OHIO.

Dr. Wullgohs, Who Is 93 and Who Is Still in Active Practice.

Dr. Charles Frederick Hermann Wullgohs is the oldest physician in Ohio, and lives at Doylestown, in Wayne County. Although he has been ninety-three years of life upon earth, he is well preserved and perfectly healthy. The doctor practices his profession as actively and with as much success as might a man of half his years.

His father was a surgeon in the army of Germany. He was killed at the age of 36 while riding a horse attending to his duties on a battlefield. The aged Ohioan was educated at Guelph and Paderborn. He was a schoolmate of Von Mothke. He practiced medicine in his native land until 1835, when political trouble caused him to emigrate to America. After spending a few years in the East he came West and settled in Ohio.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNALIST.

Victor F. Lawson, President of the Associated Press.

One of the most successful journalists in the United States is Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, who has recently been



VICTOR F. LAWSON.

re-elected president of the Associated Press. As a young man he went into newspaper work in Chicago and soon with Melville E. Stone established the Daily News, the first penny paper in the West. He was scoffed at by rivals and an early failure was predicted, but his venture proved a success. In 1881 a morning edition came before the public from the same office. In both publications Mr. Lawson has made large sums. It was he who started the Western Associated Press and began the fight against the powerful United Press, which ended recently in the downfall of the latter.

He Won His Case.

The late Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, was once engaged in the defense of a man accused of murder. The evidence against his client was too strong to be overcome by any plea except that of self-defense; but the man killed was in his shirt-sleeves at the time, and no one had seen him with a weapon exposed.

Mr. Throckmorton at the proper juncture suddenly pulled off his coat and waistcoat, and, turning round so that the jury could see him from every side, inquired whether in their judgment he was armed or not.

The answer in the negative was unanimous. With a knowing smile, Mr. Throckmorton proceeded to draw from under his left arm one pistol, another from under his right, one from each of his boots, and finally a huge bowie-knife from under his shirt at the back of his neck.

Artificial Rubies.

Although minute diamonds can be made with the aid of the electric furnace, none large enough to be employed in jewelry have yet been produced. But rubies of large size, and as fine in color and appearance as the best natural gems, have been made. A certain method of detecting artificial rubies is by examination with a microscope. The natural gem is always filled with minute cracks, invisible to the naked eye, but perfectly discernible with a high magnifying power. The artificial ruby has no cracks, but, on the other hand, is filled with minute bubbles, or gas holes.

Battery in His Mouth.

A gentleman recently suffered from a pain in his tongue, which he could not account for, and was afraid of cancer. After the doctor had said there was nothing the matter with his mouth an electrical friend discovered that two different metals had been used for fixing the teeth. These dissimilar metals had the effect of producing an electrical current in the gentleman's mouth.

Sits Down to Walk.

The Western Indians, though not fond of work, do not approve of indolent white men. The "heap good white man" is the white man who works hard; and to sit by and watch him as he toils seems to afford them never-failing pleasure.

Never Fails.

"Doctor," the caller asked of the distinguished surgeon, "when ordinary methods fail to bring a man from under the influence of chloroform how do you proceed?" "I show him his bill."—Detroit Free Press.

AFRAID OF NOTHING.

Mexico's Wild Hog, or Pecary, Runs from Nothing Under the Sun.

The most vicious and fearless of the brute creation is the pecary or wild hog of Mexico. This animal seems utterly devoid of the emotion of fear. I have never seen it turn a hair's breadth out of its path for any living thing, says a writer. Man is its special bete noire. It displays an intelligence in fighting the human, strangely at variance with its apparently complete lack of any mental attributes, save the very lowest order of instinct. They are rarely found singly, but go in droves of from a hundred to thousands. Their ability to scent men is particularly marked. I have known a drove of them to scent a man a mile off and strike as straight for him as the arrow flies. There is no use to try to frighten them with guns. The cannonading of a full battery would have no more effect on them than the popping of a fire cracker. The only thing to do when they get after you is to run away from them as fast as a horse can carry you. And then there is no certainty that they won't catch you. They are nearly as swift as a horse, and their endurance is as great as their viciousness.

A friend of mine encountered a drove of them in a wild part of Mexico a few years ago, and his escape was miraculous. He very foolishly shot and wounded a number of them. Then he took refuge in a tree. The pecaries kept him in the tree all that day and through the night. They circled around the tree, gnawing and squealing their delight at the prospect of a feast. He soon exhausted his ammunition, and brought down a pecary at each fire. But this had no terrors for the beasts. Along toward morning the brutes began to eat the ones he had killed, and when they thus satisfied the cravings of their stomachs they formed in line and trotted off. If they had not had some of their own number to devour, they would have guarded that tree until my friend, through sheer exhaustion, dropped from his perch and allowed them to make a meal of him. The wild cats and tigers that infest the Mexican wilds, flee from the pecaries with instinctive fear, and even rattlesnakes keep out of their path.



REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A new woman is an old girl that can't hide it. It's a wise son who doesn't know his own mother-in-law. No man ever gets quite as close up to God as he does when his little child is sick. A man who will admit that he is sentimental has no more of it about him than a frog.

Some women seem to think they ought to be loved whether they do any of it themselves or not.

A man never has any money. Before he gets married he spends it, and after he gets married his wife does.

When one woman kisses another it means about as much as when one man calls another "old man."

A woman will always deny that she can't put on a clean pillow-case without holding the pillow in her mouth.

A woman can never quarrel long with a man who doesn't say anything and looks lull when she talks cross.

A woman always has a few old letters saved up somewhere which she can find and cry over on a rainy day.

The average woman goes to her grave remembering what girl gave her the cheapest wedding present she got.

The average woman gets an idea that she can raise plants just about as regularly as a man with the hay fever.

You can never tell how a girl looks at the breakfast table by the way she looks when she sits out on the porch in the evening.

A Modern Jonah.

A somewhat startling story comes from across the water. The central character is an English seaman who, while engaged in his duties—belonged to the crew of a whaling vessel—duplicated the experience of the prophet Jonah. The captain and crew state that they chased one or two enormous sperm whales on one of their whaling voyages, and when within half a mile of it lowered two boats in pursuit. From the nearer boat, a bomb lance was fired which struck the monster in a vital part. The crew backed water with all their might, but were not quick enough to escape the animal, who in his agony seized and demolished the boat, and closed upon the steersman with his ponderous jaws before he could get out of the way. The whale was killed and brought alongside of the vessel to remove the blubber, which operation took a day and a half before the opening of the stomach.

There the sailors, to their great astonishment, found their comrade in a state of unconsciousness. For three weeks after his restoration from that condition he walked the deck and raved like a madman most of the time, and when pronounced to be out of danger he was subject at times to hallucinations which caused him great suffering. He was sent to a hospital on their arrival in London, and his general health—now seems good; but his skin retains a bluish tinge supposed to be caused by the action of the gastric juice of the whale's stomach. Such an experience is certainly sufficient to turn almost any one blue.

A Plenty Needed.

Perry Pattie—Uv course I'd take a bath if I took a notion.

Wayworn Watson—That's about what it would take, I guess.

"What's about what it would take?" "An ocean."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



JOLLY JOKER.

"Our cook is crazy about bicycling. 'Does she ride much?' 'Ride! She gets on her wheel to hang out the washing.'—Detroit Free Press.

"You are destined to marry riches, the seerss said, but—'But what?' 'Death will claim you two years before the event.'—Town Topics.

Shackitt—Does learning the bicycle require any particular application? Sprockitt—No, none in particular. Arnica is about as good as anything."—Puck.

Willie—I told her my love was so great that my brain was on fire. Charlie—What did she say to that? Willie—Told me I had better blow it out—Yale Record.

A primeval joke: Eva—Did you eat that apple, Adam? Adam—I'm sorry to say that I did. Eve—And I was going to make a pie with it! Adam—Then I'm glad I ate it.

Miss Thirtysmith (severely)—A man should never call on a girl after drinking. Jack Swift (cheerfully)—That's a fact. Many a man has become engaged in just that way!—Puck.

Freshly—Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less? Prof. Poterby—There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman—Indianapolis Journal.

She—I have been shut up in boarding school so long that I feel very awkward and timid in company. I do not know what to do with my hands. He—"I'll hold them for you."—Boston Traveler.

Fuddy—So, Widow Gray was at the social last evening. It beats all. What is she after—a husband? Duddy—On the contrary, I think she is after a man who is not a husband—Boston Transcript.

He—if you couldn't be yourself, who would you rather be? She—The man who marks down goods in the dry goods store. What a lovely life he must lead, always having first choice!—Cleveland Leader.

Querius—"How did he come to win that girl, who was always so indifferent to him? Cyndus—He told her he had joined a bachelor's club, and that made her determined to have him—New York Journal.

"I'm going to be a horticulturalist when I grow up," said little Johnny, proudly. "I'm in training now, so I want you to tell me what is the best thing for me to eat." "Green apples, my boy," chuckled the old man.—Demorest's Magazine.

The Parson—Your neighbor looks like a very persistent man. He doesn't look as if he would give up anything. The Deacon—Well, I've been passing the plate for hard on ten years, and I never see him give up anything yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

"This new soap," said the barber, "is very nice. It is made largely of cream, with just a dash of alcohol in it." "Well, remember I'm a temperance man," retorted Dobbers, "and don't put any more of it in my mouth than you can help."—Harlem Life.

"Well, you've been married for about six months now, haven't you? Do you think as much of your wife as ever?" "More than ever, my boy, more than ever. She has not once suggested that it would be a good idea for her to carry the pocketbook."—Cleveland Leader.

"I don't understand why you dislike Herbert so," said Mabel to her father. "I don't say he has any ideas of finance." "I am sure you wrong him. He is devoted to it. He stopped right in the middle of his proposal to ask how your business was getting along."—Washington Star.

Dismal Davis—Say, boss, does yer believe in de sayin' dat money talks? Uncle Reuben—Yes; what of it? Dismal Davis—Yer see, I gets so lonesome walkin' around wid meself dat if yer could give me a dime for company, I'd make me feel better.—New York Tribune.

Something whizzed by—a minglement of steel spokes and red bloomers. "What is that there?" asked Uncle Hiram, withdrawing his gaze from the high building to look after the vision. "That is the new woman," answered his nephew. "The new woman? Looks like the old boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I do think a dog has a good deal of intelligence," said the man with the spaul, "but I am not as bad as Browne. He actually had the gall to tell me that he was thinking of studying German so that he could talk to his wife without the dog understanding every word he said."—Typographical Journal.

"I'm glad to hear that Tom and Alice have settled their difference. A mere lovers' quarrel, I suppose." "Well, hardly as trivial as that; but she finally admitted the possibility that in the matter of men's wheels the unquestioned superiority of the make she rides might be less emphatic than in the drop-frame machines."—Detroit News.

"I once owned some real estate," said the man whose manner showed that he is easily imposed upon; "it was a small house and a large lot." "Did you have good tenants?" "Well, they were nice people in some ways." "Did they pay promptly?" "No, they never liked to be bothered about money. But they used to tell me to come around and pick all the flowers I wanted."—Washington Star.

Toy Soldiers in Demand. During the last few weeks a German factory that makes toy lead soldiers has received so many large orders for Turkish and Greek soldiers for next Christmas that it advertises in German papers its inability to accept further orders for delivery within this year. The makers of toy uniforms, games, pictures and similar toys are also running overtime manufacturing specialties illustrating the war. Then the textile industries are preparing to reap a golden harvest, and material of every imaginable description in Oriental and Greek designs is being manufactured in great quantities. "Paris has begun to lead the styles with Greek ideas embodied in military costume, and all other countries will naturally follow the lead of the French capital."

97
FRS

OUR HOMEMAKER.

In the old, wide-open doorway,
With the elm boughs overhead,
The house all garnished behind her,
And the plentiful table spread,
She has stood to welcome our coming,
Watching our upward climb,
In the sweet June weather that
brought us,
Oh! many and many a time.

Again is her doorway opened,
And the house is garnished and
sweet,
But she silently waits for our coming,
And we enter with silent feet.

The smile on her face is quiet,
And a lily is on her breast;
Her hands are folded together,
And the word on her lips is "rest."

But we cannot think of her idle;
She must be a homemaker still;
God giveth that work to the angels
Who flit the task to fulfill.

And somewhere yet in the hilltops
Of the country that hath no pain,
She will watch in her beautiful doorway
To bid us a welcome again.

—Adeline D. T. Whitney, in
the Housewife.

A WOMAN IN THE SADDLE.

"Oh, yes, there was good sport and
plenty of it in Australia in the early
sixties, and hard times for impetuous
younger sons like myself, shipped off
with neither trade, craft nor com-
mercial knowledge. I think I was born
with a deep-rooted aversion to any-
thing that resembled work. I had
health and strength and a light heart,
and I rubbed along for years, but
never did myself any good, until one
day I took a girl to a wooden church
and married her. She is my wife to-
day, thank God. On that auspicious
morning I touched the very limit of
myself. It was no more than a paper,
I had nothing, neither had she or her
father—though he put on all the side
of a millionaire dowering his daughter
and son-in-law with a fortune.

"Jim Layman," he said, "you've
married untold wealth to-day; you've
got my Carrie away from me, the
smartest girl of my bunch. She's
worth her weight in gold ingots; she'll
pull you through; she'll make a man
of you, she will."

"He was right. Carrie's father was
right. She wasn't 20, but she had the
head for business of a Chancellor of
the Exchequer, and a perseverance and
self-confidence that were amazing.
In less than no time we had a place
that developed into a general store, a
good trade and money in hand. I could
lean against the door-post, smoke a cigar
and feel big, while Carrie bossed the
lot. We were up Doctor's Creek."

"I left the digging severely alone, pre-
ferring to rely on Carrie, who sold
yellow soap and shirts at a starting
profit. There never was such an am-
bitious girl as Carrie. She was Aus-
tralian born; and it made me laugh to
hear the way she talked about the visit
we were to pay to Europe, and what a
dash we would cut in London when we
had secured our pile.

"One day a rough sort of old fel-
low turned up at our saloon asking
for accommodation. He had with him
a thoroughbred chestnut horse, hood-
ed and muzzled, and a ragged black
boy as fine as a type of the highest class
racer as ever stepped on Newmarket
Heath, and how old Charlie Gover
got hold of him is a mystery to this
day. Nightjar—that was his name—
was the most savage brute I ever saw
or heard of. He would strike with his
forelegs, like a pugilist, and he could
manipulate his heels with such pre-
cision that he was credited with the
feat of kicking the eye of a goat. He
would snort at any stranger open-
mouthed, like a wild beast, and was
dangerous man eater, and Gover owned
to his having killed at least two
men. You can imagine no one cared
to go near him; let alone attempt to
mount him. With the lad only he
was as quiet as a sheep and as playful
as a kitten. He would snuff in the
boy's woolly hair; rub his nose up and
down his back, and purr like a cat.
Martin Thomas was Nightjar's one ab-
solute and only master, and a clever,
pains-taking rider at eight stone.

"Gover's idea in visiting Doctor's
Creek was to utilize our spacious turf
flats as a training ground, with a view
to capturing the Tookooboola Cup—
two miles, value £2,000, the greatest
racing event in our district.

"Nightjar was in at 8 stone 9 pounds,
and he became the idol of Doctor's
Creek. We had some bits of blood
among us that had the gift of going,
and they were jumped in one after the
other, to persuade the mighty Night-
jar to gallop his heels over our two
miles. With Martin Thomas in the
saddle he was docile and always did his
best, but would allow no other man
or woman to touch him at the peril of
their lives. Carrie, of course, man-
aged everything. The boys got on a
huge sweep, first prize £1,000, and it
did not surprise me in the least that
Carrie drew Nightjar.

"As the eventful day approached,
the perturbation became painful in its
intensity, and the dwellers on Doctor's
Creek decided to suspend their op-
erations entirely over the race week. It
was a four days' journey to Tookoo-
boola. Every hale and hearty man
turned out.

"Our own personal venture was a
desperate one. We stood to win
£1,000 in betting, and another £1,000
on the sweep. I had £120 in my
pocket, representing all our ready-
behind us was the store and its stock,
balanced against liabilities to the
merchants.

"What guileless children of the
desert we were! No sooner had our
party arrived at the scene of action,
than some of our boys began blinding
about the bars, boasting that Doc-
tor's Creek had the winner up its
sleeve. There were many astute rac-
ing men about, interested in one or
other of the twenty-eight probable
starters. They must have carefully
ascertained that Nightjar was a one-
boy horse, and that by extinguishing
Martin Thomas they also extinguished
any danger threatened by his mount.

"It was only two hours before the
race that Martin Thomas developed
alarming symptoms of colic or lead
poisoning. To our agonized inquiries
of the indispensable jockey, we learned

that he had been prevailed upon to
take 'only one little glass of cham-
pagne with some swell gents up the
town.'

"The boy grew rapidly worse, and
was laid on a bed in a state of help-
less collapse. Gover and ourselves
occupied one shanty, with Nightjar in
a shed at the rear.

"You can imagine our consternation
as we three looked at each other and
realized the situation. Old Gover
broke down, and shed pitiable tears
of rage and despair. At my feeble
suggestion of fetching a doctor, Carrie
flew to the door and bolted it. 'Does
any one know,' she panted, 'that Mar-
tin Thomas is poisoned—is nobbled?'

"Martin Thomas, in the throes of
violent retching, assured 'misus he
never said nothing to nobody 'bout
feeling sick.'

"Then he hanged to fetching a
doctor! This stupid boy won't die.
Serve him right if he does! Just like
you careless men letting him out of
your sight! Now, I'll just show you
what a woman can do—you, Charlie
Gover, you swivelling old fool, scrape
some root out of that chimney—cut
hold of these scissors, Jim, and cut off
my hair, leaving it only an inch long
over all.'

"When I hesitated to shear off the
beautiful black hair, she quickly or-
dered me to do what I was told, or she
would do it herself. Gover, after
gathering the root, was instructed to
heat two iron skewers. One by one he
her lovely dark tresses yielded to the
scissors, and the hair of each to the
floor was a stab to my very heart. A
few turns of the hot skewers, and her
dever fingers twisted the short ends
of hair into scrabbly little curls.

"Now, you men, strip Martin
Thomas of all his clothes, put the
things in that corner and clear out
while I undress."

"She plastered her bonny face and
neck and arms with a decoction of
soot and grease. With infinite cour-
age she even got into Martin Thomas's
shirt. The cap and jacket, boots and
breeches fitted to a nicety, and when
she strutted about with them all on,
slapping her boot with her whip, the
wonderful impersonation of the Afri-
can jockey made us gasp with aston-
ishment.

"I've ridden horses cross-legged
many a time," she said. "I can scale
the weight, and I am going to give the
boys a run for their money, that's what
I am going to do."

"Talk him, Missy Layman, talk
de horse all de time," was Martin
Thomas's faint adjuration, as we
looked him in to take his chance of re-
covery until our return.

"You keep out of sight, don't let
him see you," hissed Carrie as we ap-
proached the stable.

"He whinnied a welcome as she
opened the door, bled in hand, and as
he lowered his cocky head to
snuffle at her, she slipped it on him,
all the while chattering in splendid
imitation of the boy's guttural tones.

"He appeared slightly perplexed and in-
clined to resent advances, but in a sec-
ond his hood and muzzle were on, and
she led him out, snorting suspiciously,
and stamping his wicked feet.

"Gover soon adjusted the saddle.

"Throw me up, Jim, and don't
stand staring like a booby."

"My dear life, I said, 'don't risk
your pretty self for winning a stake.
What do I care if my money is lost?
And, for heaven's sake, if you will
have your own way, keep those spurs
off him.'

"Well, to our surprise, Nightjar
perambulated the paddock quietly
enough. She sat him sanely while he
was walking, showing her white teeth,
slapping the other jockeys, and grin-
ning for all the world like Martin
Thomas. Nightjar's splendid appear-
ance made him many friends, and he
even touched 10 to 1.

"In the preliminary canter the
trouble began. Gover slipped the
hood and muzzle at the paddock gate,
and away went Nightjar in front of the
grand stand, bounding and bucking,
and kicking flashes. The mischievous
horsemanship was not promising.
There was a grand panorama of the
open country between the saddle and
the rider, and her arms were mostly
round Nightjar's neck. Never was
there such a humiliating spectacle.
Shrieks of laughter and biting sarcasm
filled the air.

"Call that drunken Kaffir a
jockey!"

"Get inside, Snowball, you'll be
safer."

"Let go of his neck, you'll choke
him!" and so on and so on.

"Here! Any price Nightjar—who
wants to back Nightjar?" yelled the
delighted bookmakers.

"In this storm of ridicule, I tasted
the bitterness of every heartrending
emotion. Suddenly, however, Night-
jar took it into his head to cease hos-
tilities, and canter away to join his
horses at the post, his jockey riding
very loose, and still the butt of the
mercenary laughter.

"We had a good view of the start.
They went away at the first turn of
asking, all but one, Nightjar, who re-
mained on his hind legs, the misuses
hanging on to him with outstretched
limbs, as if she were climbing a thick
tree.

"More ridicule, more laceration of
my tortured feelings.

"A bookmaker from Melbourne
yelled out, 'A hundred to 1 against
Nightjar!'

"Three times the horse reared, then
plunged forward after the field, Carrie
well on his neck as if whispering to
him, but pulling himself together he
began to stride and extend himself
as he would do when sweeping over
the flats at home. 'My word, I
thought; 'if he can keep that pace
he'll trouble the winner yet.'

"A hundred to 1 on Nightjar!"
still roared the bookmaker.

and passed him; then he began to
steal through the field, his splendid
action telling its tale. One by one
they dropped away from the game
chestnut, who was moving like a ma-
chine, and increasing his speed at
every stride. And then, before you
could hardly realize what was happen-
ing, there were only two in it, and the
astonished crowd reeled and
swayed in a delirium of excitement.

"The voices of the lookies were
silenced, and the rider of Reddesdale
was hard at work slashing and
spurring, for Nightjar was at his
girths, shooting his head through his
bridle and spurring with every spite-
ful nerve in him. Like one mighty
about the voices went up, 'The favor-
ite's beat—the favorite's beat—Night-
jar wins!—Nightjar wins!'

"I was hanging on the rails as they
flew past the judge, and above all
the rattle and racket I heard her
clear voice conjuring him in the
notes of the negro, 'Nightjar, now
then, lay into it! Nightjar, bully boy,
for God's sake faster yet. For Jim's
sake squeeze home, Nightjar!—Now—
now—now! Won—won, by gum!'

"Yes, she pulled it off right on the
post by a short head, and passed the
scales all right.

"We got her safely back to the
shanty, where for a long time I held
her in my arms and kissed all the
black off her face. It was a grand day
for us—a real jump into a gold mine.
Oh, yes, Martin Thomas soon got well,
and no one has ever suspected he had
a substitute at the great race for the
Tookooboola Cup."—London Truth.

WHERE NATIVES HUNT HEADS.

The Dangerous Life of a Trader in the
Solomon Islands.

Captain Prat is a well known trader
in the Solomon Islands, where he has
lived for the last fourteen years. He
says that he does not think that the
copra-trade is increasing so much as
is expected. The present out-
put of the islands, he estimates at be-
tween 1800 and 2000 tons. Ivory
nuts, black-edge pearl shell and tany
toise shell are also obtained from the
natives. Captain Prat's headquarters
are at Rubiana island, one of the
largest of the group. The climate is
healthy for Europeans so long as one
remains on the sea. On the land it is
apt to be feverish. Captain Prat
always resides on board his schooner,
and other traders live on their boats.

It is more healthy and more safe.
The natives, he says, are not to be trusted.
Their favorite pastime is 'head hunt-
ing.' They form large parties and go
in canoes to the other islands. If they
come across a few isolated natives they
interview them and return with their
heads as mementoes of the visit. The
head of a white man is specially welcome
on such occasions. Captain Prat has
many friends among the natives, but he
declines to trust them. He seldom
leaves the schooner, living on board
from one year's end to the other. He
finds it most convenient for trading
purposes. Trade is done by barter.
He gives away knives and axes and
tobacco. The latter, he says, is the
real currency of the island.

Captain Prat trades for about 150
miles east and west, and from 70 to
100 miles north and south of Rubiana.
The islands which he visits are the
western portion, and in these the na-
tives are more savage. In the eastern
islands many of the traders live on shore
in apparent security. The Germans
have control of about half the group;
but there does not appear to be any
conflict between the English and Ger-
man traders. Care is taken on both
sides not to encroach upon each other's
territory. Captain Prat points out
politics on the island are unknown.
So far as he can observe the natives
are not becoming much more civilized.
They are almost the same, he says, as
they were when he first went among
them. They are becoming quieter,
perhaps, and are getting a little more
used to trade. By becoming quieter
he means that there is not quite so
much 'head-hunting' now as there
used to be. The community, too, is
diminishing in numbers. He does not
attribute this to the use of gun, but
rather to disease. The natives take
very little care of themselves; they
wear no clothes and, being exposed to
the rain, soon catch cold. Large num-
bers of them die from consumption.
Many others suffer from rheumatism.
They live half their time in salt water,
attending to their canoes, and soon
contract the disease. There have been
no murders of Europeans that Captain
Prat has heard of—at least not lately.

The visits of the war ships to the
islands have a very salutary effect upon
the natives; but it is very difficult to
catch the real culprits.—Sydney (New
South Wales) Herald.

Hard to Please.

The son of a well-known Providence
lawyer came home at the end of his
first term in college with the news
that he stood next to the head of his
class. His father was less easily
satisfied. "What! Next to the head?"
he exclaimed. "What do you mean,
sir? I'd like to know what you think
I send you to college for! Next to the
head, indeed! Humph! I'd like to
know why you aren't at the head,
where you ought to be!" The young
man was naturally crestfallen, but
upon his return to college he went
about his work with such ambition
that the end of the term found him
in the coveted place. He went home
very proud indeed. It was great
news. The lawyer contemplated his
son for a few moments in silence;
then, with a shrug of his shoulders,
he remarked: "At the head of the
class, eh? Humph! That's a fine
commentary on Brown University!"
—Youth's Companion.

Painted Black by Lightning.

John Bensley, a pedler, was killed
by lightning at "The Lick," on Salt
River, twenty-two miles south of Louis-
ville, Ky., one day recently. At about
five o'clock Bensley was passing a
small stream when there was a vivid
flash of lightning which was noticed
by all the people in the neighborhood.
A few minutes later he was found ly-
ing on the ground dead. The body
was still warm, but one side of it
was scorched black from the lightning
and it was horribly swollen. Bensley
was twenty-eight years of age, had been a
pedler for years, and was widely
known in the section in which he met
his death, having been accustomed to
visit it regularly.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A GEOGRAPHY JINGLE.

Young North America,
Awake from a nap;
Donned a coat of royal red,
A kilt all silver and striped,
Took the North Pole for a cap,
Laid a hand on Asia's shoulder,
At Europe threw a great, brown bowlder,
Put out his little foot,
His poor, deformed left foot,
And sent the islands flying,
Whereat they burst out crying:
"These thrust down his long foot,
His Mexican-spurred right foot,
And was caught in a trap,
By saucy South America,
Long-fingered South America.
And there he is, both heel and toe;
If you don't believe it's so,
Why—look on the map!"

ABOUT A BANDIT FISH.

In the rivers and lakes of New York
state there is a bandit fish that roams at
large and makes its living by robbing the
gentlemen fish. It even attacks such
vigorous fish as the black bass and the
pickered, fastening itself to them and suck-
ing their blood until they are dead. The
name of this bandit fish is the lamprey.
Professor Gage of Cornell university has
seen 12,000 of these lampreys spawning
at one time in the outlet of Cayuga lake
alone, and he has estimated that they kill
more fish than all of the fishermen of the
state put together. The lamprey is about
the size and has somewhat the appear-
ance of an eel. Professor Gage advises
some means of killing them by means of
traps in the stream as they go up in the
spring to spawn.

HONESTY AND WORK.

John Stephenson was the greatest car
builder in the world. When a young
man he was a wagon maker and located
his shop near the omnibus stables when
this method of locomotion was new.
Stephenson thought he would make an
omnibus as well as a wagon. When
street cars were introduced, the Harlem
road gave the young mechanic the con-
tract to build the cars. He worked till
out of the island and he estimates at be-
tween 1800 and 2000 tons. Ivory
nuts, black-edge pearl shell and tany
toise shell are also obtained from the
natives. Captain Prat's headquarters
are at Rubiana island, one of the
largest of the group. The climate is
healthy for Europeans so long as one
remains on the sea. On the land it is
apt to be feverish. Captain Prat
always resides on board his schooner,
and other traders live on their boats.

HOW THE EAGLE RENewed ITS YOUTH.

Last week we talked about some
as big as dogs described by one of the old-
time scientists. These ancient writers
had just as queer ideas of other animals.
If you read this old-time description of
the eagle you may find out where some of
the old eagle myths came from.
The eagle, says this writer, is the king
of birds. When it is old it becomes young
again in a very strange manner. When
its eyes are darkened and its wings are
heavy with age, it seeks out a fountain
clear and pure, where the water bubbles
up and shines in the clear sunlight.
Above this fountain it rises high up into
the air, and fixes its eyes upon the light
of the sun. Then it utters a cry and
beats its wings. Then it descends down
into the fountain where the water is clear-
est and brightest, and plunges and bathes three
times, until it is fresh and renewed and
healed of its old age.

The eagle has such keen vision that if
it is high up among the clouds, soaring
through the air, it sees the fish swimming
beneath it in the river or sea, then down it
shoots upon the fish and seizes and drags
it to the shore. Again, if unknown to
the eagle its eggs should be changed and
others put into its nest—when the young
are grown, before they fly away, it carries
them up into the air when the sun is shin-
ing the brightest. Those which can look
at the rays of the sun without blinking,
it loves and holds dear, those which
cannot stand to look at the light, it
abandons as base-born, nor troubles itself
hereafter concerning them.

THE RICHEST PRINCE.

The richest prince is not always he that
reigns over the most extensive and popu-
lar empire, with the largest and most
prosperous cities and the best-filled treas-
ure house, says an exclamation.
Back in the middle ages there reigned a
prince, called Eberhard the Good, who
was a grand old man, just, wise and true,
and his little principality was the carved
corner of Europe, for though he was only
a grand duke he ruled so justly and well
that his subjects were happy and they
loved him as a father.

There was a feast one day at the City
of Worms and all the German princes
were drinking wine at the banquet table,
when a dispute arose as to which of them
was the richest and most prosperous.
Prince Ernest of Saxony boasted of
broad domains brimming with gold and
silver mines and his great palace filled
with golden treasure.

"I have richer than he," said Elector
Frederick of the Rhine. "From my estate
at Heidelberg I can look over the
leagues and leagues of hillside covered
with vineyards and valleys rich with gold-
en grain fields."

King Louis of Bavaria claimed the palm
of sovereignty 'because,' he said, 'pro-
sperous cities and rich old cloisters filled
with works of art are greater treasures
than gold or silver mines, vineyards or
rich grain fields.'

Then they all looked at the old lord of
Wurttemberg, whose hair and beard was
white as the snow on Alpine peaks, and
whose blue eyes were shining with a
smile.

"I have little to boast of," he said,
"neither gold nor silver mines, no
famous vineyards and no great store of
treasure and precious stones. But I own
one rare jewel—I can wander anywhere
in my dominions without fear and lay my
old head in peaceful slumber in the cot
of my humblest subject."

"It is enough," they cried in chorus.
"We yield the palm to thee, for there be
no richer treasures than a people's love
and loyalty."

Duke Eberhard was one of the great
heroes of the feudal times. His lit-
tle country of Wurttemberg was one of the
most prosperous in Europe and the proud-
est kings counted him their equal. When
he was laid in his grave the Emperor
Maximilian of Germany declared:
"There lies a prince who has left no
equal in the German empire in princely
virtues."

Nor has time been able to blot out his
fair name, and though half a thousand
years have passed away, dividing the
living from the dead, it is always pleasant
and refreshing when we look back upon
those times to find the name of him they
called the richest prince.

"HONOR" MOTHER.

"Yes, mother, I will, honor bright
Did you ever know me to break my prom-
ise?"

"No, my son, I never did," and Mrs.
Dunning stroked the soft brown curls

lovingly as she looked down into the
honest eyes that never hid Harry Dun-
ning's fifteen years had failed to look
straightforwardly back into hers.

"Well, mother, you never will. I'll be
honor by ten sure. Now I'm off, and
Harry sprang down the steps and was
away like an arrow.

His chum, Alden Mayhew, had invited
him to a candy-pull and a "general good
time," and Alden's invitations were always
accepted by his boy and girl friends; for
Father and Mother Mayhew and grown-
up sister Nell had, to perfection, the
"candy" of making a "good time" for
young folks.

No wonder that Harry couldn't believe
his own eyes when, in the height of the
fun, he looked up and saw the hands of
the clock pointing to a quarter of ten!
No one else looked as though even think-
ing of going home. But Harry's "honor
bright" promise rang in his ears. Nobody
guessed the struggle that was going on in
the boy's heart as he mechanically per-
formed his part in the merry game.
"Why can't I stay until the rest go?
Don't I work hard enough? And I
haven't had an evening out for weeks!"

It was all true. Very few and far be-
tween had been his "good times" since
his father died, two years before, when
little Day was a baby, and left him to be
the support and comfort of his mother.
"I can't stay," he thought furiously.
"Mother's only nervous." Then his
cheeks reddened, and he straightened up
quickly. "Who had a better right to be
nervous?" he thought fiercely, as though
fighting an invisible foe. His sweet, in-
valid mother! And he knew little Day
was not well. She had been fretful all
day. And he had promised! Abruptly
he remembered the candy-pull, and good-
night, and sprang across the fields, put-
ting on his rubber as he ran. His
mother met him at the door.

"Day is worse," she whispered huskily.
"It's a croup. Run for the doctor—quick!"

And Harry ran—as he had never
dreamed he could, even when he be-
longed to the "nine," and his honor de-
pendent on his speed and surefootedness.
And the old doctor, electrified by the
boy's breathless energy, harnessed old
Jim, with Harry's help, in an incredibly
brief time, and drove off down the hill at
a pace that brought night-capped heads
from darkened windows and caused many
a conjecture as who was sick down in the
"holer."

The keen-eyed old man looked, very
serious as he bent over Day; but he was
a skilled physician, and before long the
little girl was breathing easily again.

"But let me tell you," he said im-
pressively, "ten minutes later it wouldn't
have been of much use to call me or any
one else."

Harry listened silently, but when they
were once alone he drew his mother
down by his side on the shabby little sofa,
and told her of the resisted temptation.
"And, oh, mother," he concluded,
"in so glad I kept my promise, honor
bright!" I feel as though I'd just es-
caped from being a murderer."

"I have perfect confidence in my brave
little fiddie," said the happy mother,
stroking the bonnie head bowed on her
shoulder.

Don't Eat Unless You Are Hungry.

There is a good old maxim which
runs as follows: "In time of peace pre-
pare for war," and this is true in con-
nection with the question of diet in
health as in other things. Too many
people assume that because they enjoy
fairly good health, no improvement
need be effected in their diet, but that
this position is eminently untenable
none who carefully consider the sub-
ject will deny. Those whose practice
brings them into contact with the
wilder classes have frequently an
opportunity of estimating the bad ef-
fects of improper diet. As regards the
poor, they are unable to procure meat
on account of their poverty, and, as a
result, their diet is composed largely
of carbohydrates. In the case of gen-
eral sickness, or even without unfa-
vorable climatic conditions, both classes
seem to be unable to resist attacks of
disease. It is for the most part the
apparently healthy people who are so
quickly stricken down by disease,
while the chronic invalid may pass
through unscathed, and yet no one
seems to understand that conditions
were present which predisposed the
healthy man or woman to disease, and
that these pre-existing conditions were
largely due to want of attention to
diet. It would be well for those who
feel so sure that they are in perfect
health to consult a doctor for instruc-
tions how to avoid disease. One very
common mistake is to eat when not
hungry, simply because it is "meal
time," an act not one whit less stupid
than that of replenishing one's fire
because one hears one's neighbors coal-
stove rattling, regardless of the fact
that there is no fuel in the grate, and
that any addition thereto would be
mischievous.—New York Ledger.

Daring Feat of Horsemanship.

One of the most daring feats ever
performed on horseback was to be
seen nightly last month in a Berlin
circus, where Signora Peppina di Mon-
tebelli, a young Italian girl, mounted
on her dark-brown mare, "La Folle,"
undertook to jump across an open vic-
torio, with four men seated in the
carriage. Signora di Montebelli was
born at Trieste, of wealthy parents,
and at an early age showed great lik-
ing for riding on horseback. Her
wishes in that direction being granted,
she was soon the best horsewoman in
town, and finally her passion for the
sport caused her to enter upon a pro-
fessional career in the Circus Vidali at
Trieste. Her daring exhibitions soon
made a name for her, and she com-
manded to-day the highest salary paid
any high-school equestrienne in
Europe. Another of her unique feats
is the jumping of high hurdles, and
over four full-grown horses, standing
close together, side by side. The
jump across a carriage, driven into the
arena with four people seated within,
has never before been shown in a cir-
cus or riding school.—Philadelphia
Record.

The Usurer's Paradise.

The evidence of Mr. Subramaniam
Tyer, the native editor of a Hindoo
newspaper in Madras, before a com-
mittee of inquiry held at the Indian
Office, in London, the other day, shows
that India is a perfect paradise for the
money-lender. When asked what had
become of all the gold and silver im-
ported into India during recent years,
and why it was not lent to the Indian
Government, Mr. Tyer admitted that
the native money-lender got as much
as seventy-two per cent. among his
own people, and that the great native
capitalists who dealt in native bills of
exchange averaged four per cent. per
month. No wonder that this evidence
showed that the poor Indian cultivator
was a slave in the hands of the banker.